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House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CASTEN).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 19, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SEAN CASTEN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, bless these next weeks that lie ahead of us. In this time when resources are highly contested and the premise on which decisions are made are highly charged, grant us Your infinite wisdom and careful guidance.

Give us Your vision that we would keep our eyes straight ahead, our gaze fixed before us, that our priority would be what You would have us see: Your perfect will for us and for this country.

Then enable us to give careful thought to the paths our feet must take, that our steps would be firmly planted in Your truth.

Protect us from being derailed by foolish impulse or fall wayward from our misjudgment.

But cause us to be steadfast in our ways, that we would align with Your will, and our certainty would be grounded in faithfulness to You.

Lord, our sight, our walk, our actions, and decisions are so easily influenced by whim and worry. May this day, we remain committed to You.

In Your sovereign name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. NORTON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

D.C. IS MORE THAN READY FOR STATEHOOD

(Ms. NORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I come to report significant progress on D.C. statehood and to thank my colleagues for passing my bill to make the District the 51st State. I especially thank Senator GARY PETERS for holding a Senate hearing on the bill in June, only the second hearing in Senate history.

I particularly appreciate the work of Senator TOM CARPER, the lead Senate sponsor, for a record 45 Senate cosponsors.

These efforts in the House and Senate have resulted in 54 percent of the

American people now supporting D.C. statehood.

D.C. is more than ready—indeed is overqualified—for statehood. Residents pay more Federal taxes per capita than any State, more taxes than 21 States, and has a larger gross domestic product than 17 States.

The District of Columbia is well on its way to becoming our 51st State.

AMERICAN BUSINESSES AND FAMILIES ARE AT RISK

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, at the grocery store and at the gas pump American families are facing a harsh new reality. Rising prices have effectively created both a tax hike and a pay cut for our workers.

At the height of summer, families are now paying 3 percent more for fruits and vegetables, 9 percent more for milk, and 18 percent more for bacon.

Instead of addressing this crisis, President Biden and liberals in Congress are doing what they always do, spending money that we don't have and asking taxpayers to cover the difference.

Another \$3.5 trillion spending bill is not what our country needs.

Passing the Green New Deal under another name will not help American families.

In Pennsylvania, inflation has harsh consequences on our local businesses like Guy Chemical in Somerset County who has seen a 30 to 50 percent rise in costs.

Let's make it clear: President Biden's failed policies are putting American businesses and American families at risk.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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RECOGNIZING FORMER FIRST LADY MICHELLE OBAMA

(Ms. SCANLON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the important work being done by our former First Lady, Michelle Obama, through her Pass the Love campaign.

In collaboration with the Partnership for a Healthier America, Mrs. Obama has been on a mission to distribute one million healthy meals to families in need.

Last week, we learned that Philadelphia, part of my district, has been selected as the next city for this campaign.

Pass the Love will work with Philabundance—a local leader in hunger alleviation—to deliver healthy meal kits to 5,000 families. Over the course of 4 weeks, they will provide 240,000 meals to families experiencing food insecurity.

Children in Philadelphia and across America are hungry.

Creative initiatives like this one from the former First Lady should be lauded for what they do, but they cannot solve this systemic issue on their own.

Our country has every resource required to eradicate hunger. We can and must make the decision to end hunger in America now.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

ENERGY EMERGENCY LEADERSHIP ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3119) to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act with respect to functions assigned to Assistant Secretaries, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3119

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Energy Emergency Leadership Act”.

SEC. 2. FUNCTIONS ASSIGNED TO ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 203(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7133(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(12) Energy emergency and energy security functions, including—

“(A) responsibilities with respect to infrastructure, cybersecurity, emerging threats, supply, and emergency planning, coordination, response, and restoration; and

“(B) upon request of a State, local, or tribal government or energy sector entity, and in consultation with other Federal agencies as appropriate, provision of technical assistance, support, and response capabilities with respect to energy security threats, risks, and incidents.”.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Energy shall ensure that the functions of the Secretary described in section 203(a)(12) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (as added by this Act) are performed in coordination with relevant Federal agencies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3119.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3119, the Energy Emergency Leadership Act. This legislation and the two other energy bills that will follow it are bipartisan bills that will protect our energy grid from cyberattacks. All three of these bills passed the House last Congress but were never taken up in the Senate. That must change this year as the need for this legislation becomes more important by the day.

We have heard repeatedly from security experts and regulators over the last few years that our energy infrastructure and grid are being attacked by state actors or other entities. Indeed, just 2 months ago, large parts of this country suffered from gas shortages after a ransomware attack on the Colonial Pipeline.

Former Energy Secretary Perry took the first step toward addressing the increasing risk of cyberattacks on our energy infrastructure by creating the Cybersecurity and Energy Security Emergency Response office, or CESER, as it is pronounced. He then enhanced its stature by making its leader an assistant secretary.

So H.R. 3119 would amend section 203(a) of the Department of Energy Organization Act by establishing in statute the new assistant secretary position responsible for cybersecurity and emergency response issues.

This bill also makes clear that this assistant secretary would have jurisdiction over all energy emergency and security functions related to energy supply, infrastructure, and cybersecurity.

It also vests the assistant secretary with the authority to provide DOE

technical assistance and support to State, local, or Tribal governments upon request.

And it requires the assistant secretary and the Department of Energy to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security and other relevant Federal agencies in carrying out the bill's provisions. CESER performed this role admirably in May when it coordinated the whole-of-government response to the Colonial Pipeline attack.

By codifying an assistant secretary for cybersecurity and emergency response issues, this bill would go a long way in helping to protect the Nation's electric infrastructure from hackers and other bad actors who would attempt to disrupt our energy grid and harm our economy, our daily lives, and our overall national security. It would also appropriately raise the stature of the CESER office and provide more accountability over the vital functions with a lead person tasked with carrying them out.

I commend Energy Subcommittee Chairman BOBBY RUSH and Representative WALBERG for their bipartisan effort to protect our energy infrastructure. This bipartisan cooperation is essential as we continue to work to defend our country from the threat of cyberattacks. I also thank Ranking Member RODGERS and Energy Subcommittee Ranking Member UPTON for working with us to move this bill and the other two cybersecurity bills that will follow.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3119, the Energy Emergency Leadership Act.

This bill, sponsored by Representatives RUSH and WALBERG, has strong bipartisan support, and passed on suspension last Congress.

The bill is necessary to strengthen the Department of Energy's important energy emergency mission.

It does so by requiring that the well-established energy emergency and cybersecurity functions at DOE are organized under the leadership of an assistant secretary confirmed by the Senate.

Three-and-one-half years ago, Secretary of Energy Perry recognized the importance of elevating this position within the Department.

He established an assistant secretary-led office, the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response, which proved its worth in various situations over the past 2 years, including assistance relating to hurricanes and the recent Colonial Pipeline ransomware attack.

This bill amends the Department of Energy Organization Act to establish in law this assistant secretary level of leadership of DOE's emergency response and cybersecurity functions.

This bill will ensure the Department has the focused and accountable leadership to protect the public more fully

from fuel and electricity supply disruptions against all hazards, natural or man-made, including emerging threats from our foreign adversaries to the Nation's electric grid.

The bill has been drafted to ensure the Department carries out its responsibility in coordination with other agencies by improving coordination across the Department; ensuring more effective interagency collaborations; and increasing accountability to Congress.

Establishing accountable leadership of this DOE mission is an important step in the face of increased threats, vulnerabilities, and interdependencies of energy infrastructure and end-use systems.

Protecting energy security requires defense in depth.

This means a strong energy sector, strong state capabilities, and ensuring sector agencies, like the Department of Energy, have the tools and accountable leadership they need to respond to energy emergencies.

A vote for H.R. 3119 is a vote for ensuring accountable DOE leadership over energy emergencies for the benefit of public safety and welfare and for stronger cybersecurity protections and energy systems.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG), one of the coleads on this legislation.

□ 1415

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding and allowing me the opportunity to speak.

I rise today in support of H.R. 3119, the Energy Emergency Leadership Act. I thank my good friend from Illinois, Mr. BOBBY RUSH, for continuing to work with me to get this bill across the finish line.

This is the third Congress in a row that we have introduced this bill, each time passing the Committee on Energy and Commerce with unanimous, bipartisan support.

And frankly, given what we have seen just over the last few months in disruptions to our energy supply—including the Colonial Pipeline attack—it is well past due for this important energy security measure to be enacted in law.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's economy and the health and safety of the American public depend upon the reliable and uninterrupted supply of fuels and electricity.

Hazards of all forms—including natural disasters, digital, and cyberattacks—are no longer just threats. They are occurring at an alarming and continuing rate.

Whether it is power outages in Texas and California due to weather events, or foreign adversaries hacking into our pipelines or grid, it is critical that we

better equip our Federal agencies to prevent and respond to attacks in a way that fully protects the public.

Presidential administrations of both parties have recognized this by providing the Department of Energy with the responsibilities, expertise, and tools to ensure the reliable supply of energy.

It is time Congress does its part by requiring the energy emergency and cybersecurity functions at DOE to be organized under the leadership of an assistant secretary confirmed by the Senate. This will ensure the Department has focused and accountable leadership with high-level continuity throughout future administrations.

H.R. 3119 will encourage more effective and seamless information-sharing with Federal and industry stakeholders on energy security threats, risks, and incidents, as well as recovery and response.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 3119 in order to protect our Nation's electric infrastructure from foreign adversaries who are attempting to disrupt our energy system and cause untold harm to our economy, our daily lives, and our national security.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank Representative WALBERG and Representative BOBBY RUSH for their work on this very important legislation because, again, it is going to ensure that the Department of Energy has the focus and the accountable leadership to more fully protect the public from any electricity fuel supply disruptions against all hazards—natural or manmade—including emerging threats from our foreign adversaries to our Nation's electric grid.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I thank both sides of the aisle, Mr. LATTA and others, for their help in getting this bill moved.

Mr. Speaker, again, I would ask support for the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3119.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENHANCING GRID SECURITY THROUGH PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2931) to provide for certain programs and developments in the Department of Energy concerning the cyber-

security and vulnerabilities of, and physical threats to, the electric grid, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2931

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Enhancing Grid Security through Public-Private Partnerships Act”.

SEC. 2. PROGRAM TO PROMOTE AND ADVANCE PHYSICAL SECURITY AND CYBERSECURITY OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies and in consultation with State regulatory authorities, industry stakeholders, and the Electric Reliability Organization, as the Secretary determines appropriate, shall carry out a program to—

(1) develop, and provide for voluntary implementation of, maturity models, self-assessments, and auditing methods for assessing the physical security and cybersecurity of electric utilities;

(2) provide training to electric utilities to address and mitigate cybersecurity supply chain management risks;

(3) increase opportunities for sharing best practices and data collection within the electric sector;

(4) assist with cybersecurity training for electric utilities;

(5) advance the cybersecurity of third-party vendors that work in partnerships with electric utilities; and

(6) provide technical assistance for electric utilities subject to the program.

(b) SCOPE.—In carrying out the program under subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall—

(1) take into consideration different sizes of electric utilities and the regions that such electric utilities serve;

(2) prioritize electric utilities with fewer available resources due to size or region; and

(3) to the extent practicable, utilize and leverage existing Department of Energy programs.

(c) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—Information provided to, or collected by, the Federal Government pursuant to this section—

(1) shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) shall not be made available by any Federal, State, political subdivision or tribal authority pursuant to any Federal, State, political subdivision, or tribal law requiring public disclosure of information or records.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies and in consultation with State regulatory authorities, industry stakeholders, and the Electric Reliability Organization, as the Secretary determines appropriate, shall submit to Congress a report that assesses—

(1) priorities, policies, procedures, and actions for enhancing the physical security and cybersecurity of electricity distribution systems to address threats to, and vulnerabilities of, such electricity distribution systems; and

(2) implementation of such priorities, policies, procedures, and actions, including an estimate of potential costs and benefits of such implementation, including any public-private cost-sharing opportunities.

(b) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—Information provided to, or collected by, the Federal Government pursuant to this section—

(1) shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) shall not be made available by any Federal, State, political subdivision or tribal authority pursuant to any Federal, State, political subdivision, or tribal law requiring public disclosure of information or records.

SEC. 4. ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTION INFORMATION.

(a) INTERRUPTION COST ESTIMATE CALCULATOR.—The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies and in consultation with State regulatory authorities, industry stakeholders, and the Electric Reliability Organization, as the Secretary determines appropriate, shall update the Interruption Cost Estimate Calculator, as often as appropriate and feasible, but not less than once every 2 years.

(b) INDICES.—The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies and in consultation with State regulatory authorities, industry stakeholders, and the Electric Reliability Organization, as the Secretary determines appropriate, shall, as often as appropriate and feasible, update the following:

(1) The System Average Interruption Duration Index.

(2) The System Average Interruption Frequency Index.

(3) The Customer Average Interruption Duration Index.

(c) SURVEY.—The Administrator of the Energy Information Administration shall collect information on electricity interruption costs, if available, from a representative sample of owners of electric grid assets through a biennial survey.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In the Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) ELECTRIC RELIABILITY ORGANIZATION.—The term “Electric Reliability Organization” has the meaning given such term in section 215(a)(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824a(a)(2)).

(2) ELECTRIC UTILITY.—The term “electric utility” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

(3) STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The term “State regulatory authority” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2931.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I begin by thanking my colleagues on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, Representative MCNERNEY of California and Representative LATTA of Ohio, for their continued work and cooperation on energy security issues and for introducing H.R. 2931, the Enhancing Grid Security Through Public-Private Partnerships Act.

This legislation could not be more necessary. Our Nation is facing an increasing number of physical and cyber threats to its electric grid and infrastructure. This bill addresses those threats by directing the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Electric Reliability Organization, States, other Federal agencies, and industry stakeholders, to create and implement a program to enhance the physical and cybersecurity of electric utilities.

It calls for cybersecurity training to mitigate supply chain risks and improving the cybersecurity of third-party utility vendors. It also encourages utilities to share best practices and data within the electric sector.

The bill requires the Secretary of Energy to deliver a report to Congress on general cybersecurity concerns and to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security and other relevant agencies to ensure good communications and smooth implementation of this program across the government.

Finally, the bill instructs the Secretary of Energy to update the Interruption Cost Estimate Calculator, which is an electric reliability planning tool for estimating electricity interruption costs and the benefits associated with reliability benefits.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2931 is an important bipartisan bill that will help address the security of our Nation's electric utilities, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2931, the first of two grid security bills I have worked closely on with my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY) over the last several Congresses.

The goal of these two bills is to improve the resiliency of our Nation's energy grid against cyberattacks. Since the House last considered these bills on the floor, our country has experienced a new wave of cyberattacks on our critical infrastructure.

On December 13, 2020, the cybersecurity firm, FireEye, published research that a malicious actor was exploiting a supply chain vulnerability in SolarWinds products to hack into government and private sector information technology networks.

On May 8 of this year, the Colonial Pipeline Company announced that it was forced to halt its pipeline operation due to a ransomware attack, which disrupted critical supplies of gasoline and other refined products throughout the Southeast and the East Coast.

Cyberattacks on our critical infrastructure will only continue to grow in both size and severity and Congress must take a stand. H.R. 2931, the Enhancing Grid Security Through Public-Private Partnerships Act, will facilitate and encourage public-private partnerships in order to improve the cybersecurity of electric utilities.

Specifically, it would develop and provide for voluntary implementation of maturity models, self-assessments, and auditing methods for assessing the physical security and cybersecurity of electric utilities.

H.R. 2931 would provide training and technical assistance to electric utilities to address and mitigate cybersecurity supply chain management risks and increase opportunities for sharing best practices and data collection within the electric sector.

Finally, this legislation will require the Secretary of Energy to submit a report to Congress that assesses priorities, policies, procedures, actions, and implementations of electricity distribution systems to address threats to and vulnerabilities of such electricity distribution systems. We cannot allow criminal cyber behavior to go unchallenged. Both H.R. 2931 and H.R. 2928 will help in the fight against cyber attacks.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE, Chairman RUSH, leaders RODGERS and UPTON for their efforts to advance these bills, and I encourage all my colleagues to vote “yes” on final passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY), the Democratic sponsor.

Mr. MCNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 2931, the Enhancing Grid Security Through Public-Private Partnership Act. The prior bill, this bill, and the next bill are good examples of working together on a bipartisan basis to accomplish things that are very critical to this country, and I thank my colleagues for being a very important part of this partnership.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we are considering this bill today, because we simply can't afford to wait any longer to secure our Nation's critical infrastructure, including the grid. The Colonial Pipeline attack coming on the heels of the SolarWinds attack was a bright warning sign that we need to act quickly to pass this legislation.

Since the Colonial Pipeline attack, ransomware attacks have continued to skyrocket, and the need to enact H.R. 2931 has become even more pressing. H.R. 2931 would create a program to enhance the physical and cybersecurity of electric utilities. This program would develop methods for assessing security vulnerabilities. It would also provide cybersecurity training to electric utilities, advance cybersecurity of utility third-party vendors, and promote sharing of best practices and data collection in the electric sector.

Under this legislation, the Secretary of Energy would work in consultation with States, Federal agencies, and industry stakeholders to create this program. By encouraging these partnerships, we will better position ourselves to keep the Nation's lights on and to

protect our grid from the growing cyber threats.

Additionally, H.R. 2931 would require the Interruption Cost Estimate Calculator, which is used to calculate the ROI on utility investments, to be updated at least every 2 years to ensure accurate calculations.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and partner in this legislation, Representative LATTI from Ohio, for working with me on this important bill. I also thank Chairman PALLONE, Ranking Member RODGERS, and the staff of the committee for helping us move this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTI. Mr. Speaker, again, from the recent attacks that we have had across the country in the last year and a half, it shows the importance of making sure that we are protected on the cybersecurity front. And working with my good friend and colleague from California, it has been so important that we get these two bills across the finish line today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members today to support H.R. 2931, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I would also ask that all our colleagues would support this on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2931.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CYBER SENSE ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2928) to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a voluntary Cyber Sense program to test the cybersecurity of products and technologies intended for use in the bulk-power system, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2928

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Cyber Sense Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. CYBER SENSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with relevant Federal agencies, shall establish a voluntary Cyber Sense program to test the cybersecurity of products and technologies intended for use in the bulk-power system, as defined in section 215(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824o(a)).

(b) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of Energy shall—

(1) establish a testing process under the Cyber Sense program to test the cybersecurity of products and technologies intended for use in the bulk-power system, including products relating to industrial control systems and operational technologies, such as supervisory control and data acquisition systems;

(2) for products and technologies tested under the Cyber Sense program, establish and maintain cybersecurity vulnerability reporting processes and a related database;

(3) provide technical assistance to electric utilities, product manufacturers, and other electricity sector stakeholders to develop solutions to mitigate identified cybersecurity vulnerabilities in products and technologies tested under the Cyber Sense program;

(4) biennially review products and technologies tested under the Cyber Sense program for cybersecurity vulnerabilities and provide analysis with respect to how such products and technologies respond to and mitigate cyber threats;

(5) develop guidance, that is informed by analysis and testing results under the Cyber Sense program, for electric utilities for procurement of products and technologies;

(6) provide reasonable notice to the public, and solicit comments from the public, prior to establishing or revising the testing process under the Cyber Sense program;

(7) oversee testing of products and technologies under the Cyber Sense program; and

(8) consider incentives to encourage the use of analysis and results of testing under the Cyber Sense program in the design of products and technologies for use in the bulk-power system.

(c) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Any cybersecurity vulnerability reported pursuant to a process established under subsection (b)(2), the disclosure of which the Secretary of Energy reasonably foresees would cause harm to critical electric infrastructure (as defined in section 215A of the Federal Power Act), shall be deemed to be critical electric infrastructure information for purposes of section 215A(d) of the Federal Power Act.

(d) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LIABILITY.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the commencement of an action against the United States Government with respect to the testing of a product or technology under the Cyber Sense program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2928.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2928, the Cyber Sense Act of 2021. Grid security is a national security issue. Fortunately, there has not yet been a broad cyberattack that has taken down large parts of the electric grid in the United States. But as we learned from the ransomware attack on the Colonial Pipeline earlier this year, we must not let our guard down.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support H.R. 2928, which gives the electric sector critical tools and technologies necessary to protect our grid from malicious harm.

This legislation gives the Department of Energy an important new authority to facilitate the adoption of more secure technologies and equipment in our Nation's grid. It does this by requiring the Department of Energy to set up a voluntary “Cyber Sense” program to identify cyber-secure products for use in the bulk-power system.

The bill also requires the Secretary of Energy to coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security and other relevant Federal agencies in order to ensure smooth and seamless implementation across the Federal Government.

□ 1430

This program would also provide technical assistance to electric utilities and product manufacturers to assist them in developing solutions to mitigate cyber vulnerabilities in the grid.

I want to again thank my colleagues, Representatives MCNERNEY and LATTI, for their hard work on this critical issue and for their persistence in pursuing this bill for the last several years. Their partnership and bipartisan leadership on cybersecurity issues continues to benefit us all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2928, the Cyber Sense Act, which is the second of two grid security bills that I have introduced and, again, worked closely on with my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCNERNEY).

This bipartisan legislation will establish a testing process under a newly established voluntary Cyber Sense program to test the cybersecurity of products and technologies intended for use in the bulk-power system, including products relating to industrial control systems and operational technologies, such as supervisory control and data acquisition systems.

It would provide technical assistance to electric utilities, product manufacturers, and other electricity sector stakeholders to develop solutions to mitigate identified cybersecurity vulnerabilities in products and technologies tested under the Cyber Sense program.

H.R. 2928 would also develop guidance for electric utilities for procurement of products and technologies and consider incentives to encourage the use of analysis and results of testing under the program in the design of products and technologies for use in the bulk-power system.

The SolarWinds attack exposed a vulnerability in our supply chains that

should serve as a wake-up call to the energy sector. Similar attacks on products used in grid operators' IT networks could go undetected and, when exposed, result in the costly process of disabling and removing such products from operation.

Having a program that would allow for the testing of a product's cybersecurity would help grid operators share information and maintain coordination with the Federal Government to keep pace with evolving cybersecurity threats. H.R. 2928 would accomplish these goals.

Again, I want to thank Chairman PALLONE, Chairman RUSH, Leader RODGERS, and Leader UPTON for their support. I call on my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. McNERNEY), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. McNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2928, the Cyber Sense Act of 2021.

The Cyber Sense Act is another piece of bipartisan legislation that takes steps to improve the security of our Nation's electric grid infrastructure. It would establish a program to identify cyber secure products for the bulk-power grid through a testing and verification program.

The bulk-power system is essential for providing reliable electric power to the American people. We must ensure that this system is as secure as possible. Any vulnerable component in our grid is a threat to our security, and this bill will take important steps to strengthen the system.

It would also require the Department of Energy to provide technical assistance to electric utilities, manufacturers, and other relevant stakeholders related to cybersecurity vulnerabilities in products under the Cyber Sense program.

In today's world, there are literally billions of connected devices in use and the number is rapidly increasing. Most of these devices have no standards. There is no way for electric utilities to verify the security of the products, and we are seeing cyber threats continue to increase. This legislation is badly needed.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Mr. LATTA, again for his partnership on this bill. We have been working together on a number of issues, and this is a sign of our partnership.

I also thank Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member RODGERS for working with us to move this legislation quickly, and I don't want to forget the staff of the Energy and Commerce Committee, who have been so helpful.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I am ready to close.

Mr. Speaker, again, as the gentleman from California mentioned about the

ongoing cyberattacks we have had in this country, it is absolutely essential that we get this bill across the finish line. H.R. 2928 is going to help accomplish these goals and protect our grid out there.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2928.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

EMERGENCY REPORTING ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1250) to direct the Federal Communications Commission to issue reports after activation of the Disaster Information Reporting System and to make improvements to network outage reporting.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1250

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Reporting Act".

SEC. 2. REPORTS AFTER ACTIVATION OF DISASTER INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM; IMPROVEMENTS TO NETWORK OUTAGE REPORTING.

(a) REPORTS AFTER ACTIVATION OF DISASTER INFORMATION REPORTING SYSTEM.—

(1) PRELIMINARY REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 weeks after the deactivation of the Disaster Information Reporting System with respect to an event for which the System was activated for at least 7 days, the Commission shall issue a preliminary report on, with respect to such event and to the extent known—

(i) the number and duration of any outages of—

- (I) broadband internet access service;
- (II) interconnected VoIP service;
- (III) commercial mobile service; and
- (IV) commercial mobile data service;

(ii) the approximate number of users or the amount of communications infrastructure potentially affected by an outage described in clause (i);

(iii) the number and duration of any outages at public safety answering points that prevent public safety answering points from receiving emergency calls and routing such calls to emergency service personnel; and

(iv) any additional information determined appropriate by the Commission.

(B) DEVELOPMENT OF REPORT.—The Commission shall develop the report required by subparagraph (A) using information collected by the Commission, including information collected by the Commission through the System.

(2) PUBLIC FIELD HEARINGS.—

(A) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 8 months after the deactivation of the Disaster Information Reporting System with respect to an event for which the System was activated for at least 7 days, the Commission shall hold at least 1 public field hearing in the area affected by such event.

(B) INCLUSION OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS IN HEARINGS.—For each public field hearing held under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall consider including—

(i) representatives of State government, local government, or Indian Tribal governments in areas affected by such event;

(ii) residents of the areas affected by such event, or consumer advocates;

(iii) providers of communications services affected by such event;

(iv) faculty of institutions of higher education;

(v) representatives of other Federal agencies;

(vi) electric utility providers;

(vii) communications infrastructure companies; and

(viii) first responders, emergency managers, or 9–1–1 directors in areas affected by such event.

(3) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after the deactivation of the Disaster Information Reporting System with respect to an event for which the System was activated for at least 7 days, the Commission shall issue a final report that includes, with respect to such event—

(A) the information described under paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) any recommendations of the Commission on how to improve the resiliency of affected communications or networks recovery efforts.

(4) DEVELOPMENT OF REPORTS.—In developing a report required under this subsection, the Commission shall consider information collected by the Commission, including information collected by the Commission through the System, and any public hearing described in paragraph (2) with respect to the applicable event.

(5) PUBLICATION.—The Commission shall publish each report, excluding information that is otherwise exempt from public disclosure under the rules of the Commission, issued under this subsection on the website of the Commission upon the issuance of such report.

(b) IMPROVEMENTS TO NETWORK OUTAGE REPORTING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall conduct a proceeding and, after public notice and an opportunity for comment, adopt rules to—

(1) determine the circumstances under which to require service providers subject to the 9–1–1 regulations established under part 9 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, to submit a timely notification, (in an easily accessible format that facilitates situational awareness) to public safety answering points regarding communications service disruptions within the assigned territories of such public safety answering points that prevent—

(A) the origination of 9–1–1 calls;

(B) the delivery of Automatic Location Information; or

(C) Automatic Number Identification;

(2) require such notifications to be made; and

(3) specify the appropriate timing of such notification.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AUTOMATIC LOCATION INFORMATION; AUTOMATIC NUMBER IDENTIFICATION.—The terms “Automatic Location Information” and “Automatic Number Identification” have the meaning given those terms in section 9.3 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(2) BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—The term “broadband internet access service” has the meaning given such term in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(3) COMMERCIAL MOBILE SERVICE.—The term “commercial mobile service” has the meaning given such term in section 332(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 332(d)).

(4) COMMERCIAL MOBILE DATA SERVICE.—The term “commercial mobile data service” has the meaning given such term in section 6001 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401).

(5) COMMISSION.—The term “Commission” means the Federal Communications Commission.

(6) INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT; LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The terms “Indian Tribal government” and “Indian Tribal Government” have the meaning given those terms in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121).

(7) INTERCONNECTED VOIP SERVICE.—The term “interconnected VoIP service” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153).

(8) PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT.—The term “public safety answering point” has the meaning given such term in section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222).

(9) STATE.—The term “State” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1250.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1250, the Emergency Reporting Act. This is an important and timely piece of legislation as many of our Western States are currently experiencing devastating wildfires, and as we enter another Atlantic hurricane season, obviously, it is important in my area as well.

We rely on our communication devices every day, but it is critical that we have a signal or a connection during an emergency. In our world today, connectivity isn't a luxury; it is essential to ensuring our collective safety. Often, it can be the difference between life and death.

It is the responsibility of the Federal Communications Commission to ensure

that Americans stay connected when it matters most and that communication providers are prepared for whatever disasters might come their way. So if we want to improve the reliability of the communication networks, we must begin with better data.

The Disaster Information Reporting Systems, or DIRS, was launched by the FCC in 2007 so that the communication providers could report the status of communications systems during disasters.

In some cases, DIRS is activated in advance of a potential storm as a precautionary measure. In more extreme cases, DIRS is activated in the lead-up to a disaster and stays active for days on end. That is because networks can go on- and offline even after a storm's end.

Under this bill, the FCC would be required to conduct an analysis of any disaster or event for which DIRS is activated by the FCC and stays active for a minimum of 7 days.

First, the FCC would be required to issue a preliminary report within 6 weeks after the date DIRS is deactivated, and this report would include detailed information about the number of outages, whether communications infrastructure was affected, and how many 911 centers were affected by service outages.

The bill would then require the FCC to hold a field hearing not later than 8 months after the Commission deactivates DIRS. By making sure the FCC gets out of Washington and sees and hears real stories from the impacted areas, the FCC will get the opportunity to examine these events, the outages they cause, and how we can prevent them from happening in the future.

I commend Representative MATSUI, a senior leader of our committee, for her leadership on this bill and her passion for improving communications resiliency and reliability.

I also thank my Republican colleagues for working with us to move this bill through the Energy and Commerce Committee and out of the full House last Congress. This is a good bill that will help us make our communication systems more resilient in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the measure and look forward to its consideration by the Senate and the President, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1250, the Emergency Reporting Act, that was introduced by Representatives MATSUI, BILIRAKIS, ESHOO, THOMPSON, and HUFFMAN.

Today's legislation will allow 911 centers across the country to have access to confidential information on potential 911 outages, subject to appropriate safeguards.

In times of disaster, 911 public safety answering points do not always know that 911 calls may not be going

through. The Federal Communications Commission, the FCC, currently collects information on the status of communications infrastructure and communications network outage information. They make that information available to the Department of Homeland Security to coordinate overall emergency response efforts within a State between State and local first responders.

Given the sensitive nature of this data to both national security and commercial competitiveness, this information is confidential. However, as first responders work to ensure the 911 system can seamlessly get back online and route calls to the neighboring call centers, access to this confidential information is important.

This bill would help make timely outage information available to help first responders on the ground restore service as quickly as possible.

The bill also requires the FCC to hold a field hearing in areas in which the Commission's Disaster Information Reporting System, DIRS, is activated for more than 7 days and to provide an initial and final report on the status of communication networks.

The FCC only activates the DIRS system for significant natural disasters, such as major hurricanes or wildfires, and the bill limits these types of reports to only areas where damage was significant and sustained.

This is an important bill to the resiliency of public safety networks, and I urge my colleagues to support the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. I have no speakers, so the gentleman from Ohio may proceed.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is, again, a very important piece of legislation that has come out of the Energy and Commerce Committee. It is important to make sure that we do have that resiliency out there for our 911 system, which is so important to that person picking up that phone call but also who is receiving it on the other end.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to pass the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1250.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1445

MEASURING THE ECONOMICS DRIVING INVESTMENTS AND ACCESS FOR DIVERSITY ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1754) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to consider market entry barriers for socially disadvantaged individuals in the communications marketplace report under section 13 of such Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1754

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Measuring the Economics Driving Investments and Access for Diversity Act of 2021” or the “MEDIA Diversity Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. CONSIDERING MARKET ENTRY BARRIERS FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.

Section 13(d) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 163(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **CONSIDERING SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUALS.**—In assessing the state of competition under subsection (b)(1) and regulatory barriers under subsection (b)(3), the Commission, with the input of the Office of Communications Business Opportunities of the Commission, shall consider market entry barriers for socially disadvantaged individuals in the communications marketplace in accordance with the national policy under section 257(b).”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1754.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1754, the Measuring the Economics Driving Investments and Access for Diversity Act of 2021, or the MEDIA Diversity Act of 2021.

This bill promotes much-needed diversity in the communications marketplace. It does this by requiring the Federal Communications Commission, with the input of its Office of Communications Business Opportunities, to consider market entry barriers for socially disadvantaged individuals in the communications marketplace.

Currently, there are vast inequities in the communications marketplace. While women and people of color make up over 50 percent of our population, broadcast ownership by them is only about 10 percent. That is extremely concerning, Mr. Speaker, when you think that media outlets can influence people's opinions and perceptions through the programming decisions that are made.

Diversity in ownership of media outlets helps to ensure that programming offers different perspectives and that viewers have access to programming that is relevant to them. Experts have also found that ownership diversity can provide financial and competitive benefits. But in a concentrated communications marketplace, barriers for entry still exist, and the Federal Communications Commission is already tasked with studying what those barriers are. This bill asks the FCC to also consider market entry barriers for socially disadvantaged individuals.

Creating ownership parity to reflect this country's diversity is a worthy goal, and this bipartisan effort is a step in identifying market entry barriers.

To be clear, there is so much more that we need to do, Mr. Speaker. While incremental steps are critical, we must do more. I look forward to working with my colleagues to take additional steps to diversify our media market.

I commend Representatives LONG and VEASEY for their bipartisan work on this legislation. I hope we can now come together in a bipartisan fashion to do the additional work that is needed to finally eliminate the barriers so that the owners of our media outlets begin to look more like the communities that they serve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support the MEDIA Diversity Act of 2021, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1754, the MEDIA Diversity Act, introduced by my colleague from Missouri, Representative LONG. This legislation represents another step forward to uplift minority voices and promote diversity in the media marketplace.

I understand how important it is to serve communities with local programming that accurately reflects a community's population. I have also seen the media industry make great strides to promote diversity and create new content to appeal to the communities they serve by establishing programs and initiatives to promote opportunities for women, minorities, veterans, elderly, and other socially disadvantaged individuals to participate in the media marketplace.

Of course, the media industry is only one small part of a vast communications marketplace that encompasses a large variety of organizations, including mobile wireless providers, online video distributors, fixed broadband providers, and so on.

It is also important to keep in mind that there are new entrants in the tech industry who are providing additional opportunities for minorities, women, veterans, and underrepresented groups who might not have been heard before to make their voices heard.

Nonetheless, there is still work to do to make sure that those previously unheard voices and underserved communities are represented in traditional media and all other areas of the large communications marketplace, and this legislation will help.

I am glad to support this piece of bipartisan legislation that will allow the Federal Communications Commission to evaluate the market barriers socially disadvantaged individuals face in the communications marketplace as a whole.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, again, I urge all Members to support this piece of legislation. It is very important. It was introduced by our colleague, Mr. LONG from Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1754.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

REAFFIRMING COMMITMENT TO MEDIA DIVERSITY

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 277) reaffirming the commitment to media diversity and pledging to work with media entities and diverse stakeholders to develop common ground solutions to eliminate barriers to media diversity.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 277

Whereas the principle that an informed and engaged electorate is critical to a vibrant democracy is deeply rooted in our laws of free speech and underpins the virtues on which we established our Constitution, “in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity . . .”;

Whereas having independent, diverse, and local media that provide exposure to a broad

range of viewpoints and the ability to contribute to the political debate is central to sustaining that informed engagement;

Whereas it is in the public interest to encourage source, content, and audience diversity on our Nation's shared telecommunications and media platforms;

Whereas the survival of small, independent, and diverse media outlets that serve diverse audiences and local media markets is essential to preserving local culture and building understanding on important community issues that impact the daily lives of residents;

Whereas research by the American Society of News Editors, the Radio Television Digital News Association, the Pew Research Center, and others has documented the continued challenges of increasing diversity among all types of media entities;

Whereas with increasing media experience and sophistication, it is even more important to have minority participation in local media to ensure a diverse range of information sources are available and different ideas and viewpoints are expressed to strengthen social cohesion among different communities; and

Whereas the constriction in small, independent, and diverse media outlets and limited participation of diverse populations in media ownership and decision making are combining to negatively impact our goal of increasing local civic engagement and civic knowledge through increased voter participation, membership in civic groups, and knowledge of local political and civil information: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) reaffirms its commitment to diversity as a core tenet of the public interest standard in media policy; and

(2) pledges to work with media entities and diverse stakeholders to develop common ground solutions to eliminate barriers to media diversity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 277.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 277, reaffirming the commitment to media diversity and pledging to work with media entities and diverse stakeholders to develop common ground solutions to eliminate barriers to media diversity.

This resolution promotes much-needed diversity in the communications marketplace where we continue to see vast inequities. For example, the owners of broadcast and cable media outlets do not reflect our diverse population. Owners of these media outlets make critical decisions about the educational, political, entertainment, and

news programming Americans watch. These decisions can influence people's opinions and perceptions.

Mr. Speaker, diversity in viewpoints and diverse ownership of media outlets promotes programming that offers different perspectives and enables viewers to access programming that is relevant to them. A diverse media marketplace is also central to an informed and engaged electorate which is essential to a vibrant democracy.

Committing to a diverse media marketplace—one that reflects our Nation—is a worthy goal, and this resolution reaffirms that goal.

Today's resolution is a good step forward, but there is much more we need to do. The numbers and statistics are clear: our media marketplace does not resemble the people we serve.

I want to commend Representative DEMINGS for her work on this resolution and for continuing to bring attention to not only the lack of diversity in our media outlets, but also the impact that it has on our communities and on our Nation. I hope we can come together to do the additional work that is needed to improve the state of diversity today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 277, a resolution introduced by our colleague, Mrs. DEMINGS.

This resolution reaffirms the commitment by Congress to work with media entities and diverse stakeholders to find common ground solutions to eliminate barriers to expanding diversity in our media. While today's resolution focuses specifically on broadcast stations, this problem is not unique to one segment of the industry, but to their cable and digital streaming competitors in the marketplace as well.

I appreciate the many steps that the broadcast and cable industries have taken to not only recognize these barriers, but the many programs and initiatives they have put in place to promote opportunities for women, minorities, and veterans. However, data shows we have some room for improvement.

While the House is considering this resolution today, it is my hope that we can work together in a bipartisan manner to address the inequality that this resolution seeks to address. Republicans on the Energy and Commerce Committee have put forward solutions to uplift minority voices and promote media diversity that can breathe life into this resolution before us today.

Today, we are also considering H.R. 1754, the MEDIA Diversity Act, sponsored by Mr. LONG, which would help us better understand the market and regulatory barriers for socially disadvantaged individuals to enter and compete in the marketplace so we can make informed policy decisions.

We have also worked with advocates and industry alike as we try and find consensus on legislation to establish the long-sought-after broadcast incubator program to help increase the number of minority-owned broadcast stations.

Last Congress, Republicans introduced the Broadcast Diversity in Leadership Act, which would incentivize large, established broadcasters to work with aspiring broadcasters to break down barriers to capital and provide mentorship and experience to new minority entrants to ensure their long-standing success in serving their local communities.

While the Supreme Court has recently reinstated the Republican-led pilot program, Congress should continue working to ensure it is expanded and made permanent with improved safeguards. We urge the majority to continue working with us on these important issues.

With the passage of this resolution, we are affirming our commitment to work toward common ground solutions, and Republicans stand ready to work across the aisle to turn our common ground solutions into law.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS), who is the sponsor of the resolution.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for this opportunity.

We all know the United States is a diverse nation with diverse people, diverse viewpoints, and diverse perspectives. Every community in America—no matter their age, gender, ZIP Code, or income—should be allowed to tell their stories in their voices.

Whether in news, movies, television, music, or more, it is important that our media represent the wonderful diversity of our great Nation. This resolution simply states that all Americans should have the opportunity to tell their story and hear their story told through their own eyes and voices.

I am glad that our resolution reaffirming Congress' support of media diversity will be voted on this afternoon. As we work together to remove barriers, I am grateful to all of the congressional cosponsors on both sides of the aisle and media representatives who helped move this bill forward.

Every child in America should hear a voice that sounds like theirs and see a face that looks like theirs. As we face some of America's greatest challenges, I am excited about the work still yet to come.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues again on both sides of the aisle for their support of this resolution.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H. Res. 277, I ask the House for its passage today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 277.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

PROMOTING UNITED STATES WIRELESS LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3003) to direct the Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information to take certain actions to enhance the representation of the United States and promote United States leadership in communications standards-setting bodies, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3003

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. REPRESENTATION AND LEADERSHIP OF UNITED STATES IN COMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to enhance the representation of the United States and promote United States leadership in standards-setting bodies that set standards for 5G networks and for future generations of wireless communications networks, the Assistant Secretary shall, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology—

(1) equitably encourage participation by companies and a wide variety of relevant stakeholders, but not including any company or relevant stakeholder that the Assistant Secretary has determined to be not trusted, (to the extent such standards-setting bodies allow such stakeholders to participate) in such standards-setting bodies; and

(2) equitably offer technical expertise to companies and a wide variety of relevant stakeholders, but not including any company or relevant stakeholder that the Assistant Secretary has determined to be not trusted, (to the extent such standards-setting bodies allow such stakeholders to participate) to facilitate such participation.

(b) STANDARDS-SETTING BODIES.—The standards-setting bodies referred to in subsection (a) include—

(1) the International Organization for Standardization;

(2) the voluntary standards-setting bodies that develop protocols for wireless devices and other equipment, such as the 3GPP and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; and

(3) any standards-setting body accredited by the American National Standards Institute or Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions.

(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall brief the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Foreign Relations of the Senate on a strategy to carry out subsection (a).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) 3GPP.—The term “3GPP” means the 3rd Generation Partnership Project.

(2) 5G NETWORK.—The term “5G network” means a fifth-generation mobile network as described by 3GPP Release 15 or higher.

(3) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term “Assistant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(4) CLOUD COMPUTING.—The term “cloud computing” has the meaning given the term in Special Publication 800-145 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, entitled “The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing”, published in September 2011, or any successor publication.

(5) COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.—The term “communications network” means any of the following:

(A) A system enabling the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user’s choosing.

(B) Cloud computing resources.

(C) A network or system used to access cloud computing resources.

(6) NOT TRUSTED.—The term “not trusted” means, with respect to a company or stakeholder, that the company or stakeholder is determined by the Assistant Secretary to pose a threat to the national security of the United States. In making such a determination, the Assistant Secretary shall rely solely on one or more of the following determinations:

(A) A specific determination made by any executive branch interagency body with appropriate national security expertise, including the Federal Acquisition Security Council established under section 1322(a) of title 41, United States Code.

(B) A specific determination made by the Department of Commerce pursuant to Executive Order No. 13873 (84 Fed. Reg. 22689; relating to securing the information and communications technology and services supply chain).

(C) Whether a company or stakeholder produces or provides covered telecommunications equipment or services, as defined in section 889(f)(3) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232; 132 Stat. 1918).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3003.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

□ 1500

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3003, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2021. This legislation will help ensure the U.S. continues to lead the world in advanced communications technologies and deployments. It does that by directing the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, NTIA, to encourage participation by American stakeholders and standards-setting bodies, such as the Third Generation Partnership Project, better known as 3GPP, and the IEEE.

The legislation also calls on the NTIA to offer technical assistance to U.S. stakeholders that do elect to participate in developing standards for 5G networks and future generations of communication networks.

Other governments around the world are engaged in the standards-setting process for advanced telecommunications technologies, and discussions about 6G are already underway. This legislation will give our stakeholders the ability to better engage in policy choices that are being made today by the standards-setting bodies. These policy choices will have far-reaching implications for the development of 5G and other advanced communication technologies in the future.

By ensuring that globally developed standards meet the needs of the U.S. and our partners, this bill will help the U.S. continue to innovate. It will also help us guard against nontrusted actors hijacking standards-setting processes, which is an important component of our continued engagement on future communications technologies.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend this bipartisan effort from Representatives WALBERG, DINGELL, JOHNSON, and KUSTER. I also want to thank our colleagues on the Foreign Affairs Committee and Chairman MEEKS, in particular, for working with us to bring this legislation to the floor.

I hope we can come together on this important issue, and I urge all of my colleagues to support the bill. I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, July 19, 2021.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE,
Chair, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR PALLONE: I am writing to you concerning H.R. 3003, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2021. This legislation contains provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In an effort to work cooperatively and to expedite the consideration of the aforementioned bill, the Committee on Foreign Affairs will waive referral of H.R. 3003. This, however, is not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Committee on Foreign

Affairs over this or its subject matter. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has already passed through Committee its own legislation on 5G issues and will continue to legislate and provide oversight on diplomatic and foreign policy aspects of global telecommunications issues. Additionally, I ask that you support the appointment of Committee on Foreign Affairs conferees during any House-Senate conference convened for this legislation.

Finally, thank you for agreeing to include a copy of our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 3003.

Sincerely,

GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chair.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, July 19, 2021.

Hon. GREGORY W. MEEKS,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MEEKS: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Energy and Commerce and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3003, the "Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2021", so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will ensure our letters on H.R. 3003 are entered into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Chairman.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 3003, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act.

Our communications networks are a critically important asset for facilitating domestic and international commerce. For decades, the U.S. has led the development of wireless technology with like-minded nations. With the deployment of the next-generation wireless technology 5G, which is expected to skyrocket in the coming years and months, we must continue to focus on bolstering the foundational elements to make sure the United States continues to lead on future technological advances.

As these standards are set in global, industry-led standards bodies, we must enhance participation by U.S. companies and remain vigilant that bad actors don't game the system for their own economic and national security interests.

To keep accountability and ensure proper transparency, we must ensure participation by trusted like-minded partners. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration, NTIA, plays a central role in

these efforts as the executive branch agency with technical expertise on wireless innovation. It has decades of experience working with industry and other stakeholders to develop these technical standards globally. I would also like to thank the dedicated career staff who worked tirelessly to advance U.S. global wireless leadership.

As we move into the next decade, it is critical that we continue to enhance participation in critical standards-setting bodies and preserve U.S. wireless leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this piece of legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 3003, again a very important piece in our infrastructure in this country, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3003, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2021.

The policy choices of today will have lasting effects on the global 5G technology development of tomorrow.

This bipartisan bill, which I co-led with my fellow 5G Caucus co-chairs, Representatives WALBERG, KUSTER, and JOHNSON, would solidify United States leadership in 5G technology by encouraging interagency coordination, technical assistance, and stakeholder participation in international standard setting bodies.

We must take concrete steps to lower barriers to entry for U.S. companies and promote American competitiveness in this space.

This legislation will ensure the United States remains at the forefront of innovation in this evolving frontier by playing a central role in setting international wireless standards in emerging technologies. This approach has dramatic ramifications for our global competitiveness, 5G deployment, and our national security.

I strongly urge all my colleagues to support this important bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3003.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

PRESERVING HOME AND OFFICE NUMBERS IN EMERGENCIES ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill

(H.R. 678) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for a moratorium on number reassignment after a disaster declaration, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 678

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Preserving Home and Office Numbers in Emergencies Act of 2021" or the "PHONE Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. MORATORIUM ON NUMBER REASSIGNMENT AFTER DISASTER DECLARATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 251(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(5) MORATORIUM ON NUMBER REASSIGNMENT AFTER DISASTER DECLARATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a number assigned to a subscriber for the provision of fixed wireline voice service at a location in a designated area during a covered period—

"(i) the number may not be reassigned, except at the request of the subscriber; and

"(ii) the assignment of the number may not be rescinded or otherwise modified, except at the request of the subscriber.

"(B) EXTENSION AT REQUEST OF SUBSCRIBER.—During the covered period, at the request of a subscriber described in subparagraph (A), the prohibition in subparagraph (A) shall be extended for the number for 1 year after the date on which the covered period expires.

"(C) SUBSCRIBER RIGHT TO CANCEL AND RESUBSCRIBE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a number described under subparagraph (A) or (B), if the subscriber assigned to such number demonstrates to the provider of the service (or, under subclause (II), any other provider of fixed wireline voice service that serves the local area) that the residence where the number is located is inaccessible or uninhabitable—

"(I) the provider may not charge the subscriber an early termination or other fee in connection with the cancellation of such service, if cancelled during the covered period or the extension of the period described in subparagraph (B); and

"(II) if the subscriber cancels the service during the covered period or the extension of the period described in subparagraph (B), the provider (or any other provider of fixed wireline voice service that serves the local area)—

"(aa) shall permit the subscriber to subscribe or resubscribe, as the case may be, to fixed wireline voice service with the number at the residence or at a different residence (if such number is available in the location of such different residence); and

"(bb) may not charge the subscriber a connection fee or any other fee relating to the initiation of fixed wireline voice service.

"(ii) CANCELLATION WITHOUT DEMONSTRATION OF INACCESSIBILITY OR UNINHABITABILITY.—If a subscriber cancels the provision of service assigned to a number described in subparagraph (A) or (B) and does not demonstrate to the provider of such service that the residence where the number is located is inaccessible or uninhabitable as described under clause (i), the number is no longer subject to the prohibition under subparagraph (A) or (B).

"(D) IDENTIFICATION ON COMMISSION WEBSITE.—The Commission shall publicly identify on the website of the Commission

each designated area that is in a covered period, not later than 15 days after the submission of a public designation by a State under subparagraph (E)(iii) with respect to such area. In identifying a designated area under subparagraph (E)(iii), a State shall consult with providers of fixed wireline voice service that serve such area and coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to reasonably limit the designated area to areas that have sustained covered damage.

“(E) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph:

“(i) COVERED DAMAGE.—The term ‘covered damage’ means, with respect to an area—

“(I) damage that renders residences in such area inaccessible or uninhabitable; or

“(II) damage that otherwise results in the displacement of subscribers from or within such area.

“(ii) COVERED PERIOD.—The term ‘covered period’ means a period that—

“(I) begins on the date of a declaration by the President of a major disaster under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) with respect to a designated area; and

“(II) ends on the date that is 1 year after such date.

“(iii) DESIGNATED AREA.—The term ‘designated area’ means a geographic area for which a State has submitted a public designation to the Commission, within 15 days after a declaration by the President of a major disaster under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) with respect to such area, stipulating that the State has determined that—

“(I) covered damage was sustained in such area; and

“(II) the prohibitions described in this paragraph are necessary and in the public interest.

“(iv) VOICE SERVICE.—The term ‘voice service’ has the meaning given the term ‘voice service’ in section 227(e)(8).”

(b) AMENDMENT OF FCC RULES REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall amend its rules to reflect the requirements of paragraph (5) of section 251(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)), as added by subsection (a).

(c) APPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (5) of section 251(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)), as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to a major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170) after the date that is 180 days after the date on which the Commission announces that the Commission is capable of publicly identifying a designated area on the website of the Commission under subparagraph (D) of such paragraph (5).

(d) ORDER OF AMENDMENT EXECUTION.—If this Act is enacted before October 17, 2021, section 3(a) of the National Suicide Hotline Designation Act of 2020 (Public Law 116-172) is amended, effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, by striking “adding at the end” and inserting “inserting after paragraph (3)”, so that the paragraph (4) that is to be added by such section to section 251(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)) appears after paragraph (3) of such section 251(e) and before the paragraph (5) added to such section 251(e) by subsection (a) of this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include any extraneous material on H.R. 678.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 678, the Preserving Home and Office Numbers in Emergencies Act or the PHONE Act.

The PHONE Act is a bill that Representative MIKE THOMPSON was inspired to write because of stories he heard at home in his district in the aftermath of devastating wildfires in northern California. After being evacuated by the Atlas and Tubbs fires a few years ago, Representative THOMPSON's constituents returned to their homes determined to rebuild what was lost; however, when it came time to hook up their telephone service again, they were rightly outraged to discover that the phone company had rescinded their phone numbers and, in most cases, re-assigned them to different subscribers.

Nobody should have to worry about losing a phone number they have had for years because their home or their small business was left uninhabitable by a natural disaster like a wildfire or a hurricane. This legislation makes sure that that doesn't happen again.

The PHONE Act prohibits providers from reassigning phone numbers of subscribers within an area subject to a major disaster declaration. Specifically, if the President has issued a major disaster declaration and a Governor has designated the area to the FCC, the phone numbers in that designated area cannot be reassigned for 1 year. And then, if a subscriber needs more time, this bill allows them to get a year-long extension.

The legislation would also allow consumers whose homes are inaccessible or uninhabitable to cancel their service without a cancellation fee or re-subscription fee when they get phone service somewhere else in the area during that covered period.

What we are doing here, Mr. Speaker, ultimately is ensuring some stability for people who have lost their homes or businesses after a major disaster hits their community. This is one less thing that a resident or a small business will have to worry about as they work to pick up the pieces. In the age of robocalls, our phone numbers are how our friends and family know exactly who is trying to reach them when we call, and that is why this legislation is necessary.

When disaster strikes, our constituents should know they won't lose their numbers; especially the seniors and the small businesses who rely on landline telephones more than others.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Representative THOMPSON for his tireless leadership on this issue, as well as my Republican colleagues, for working with us to improve the bill before it passed the House last Congress. This is a really good bill, the same bill we passed and sent to the Senate last fall.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense legislation. I hope our colleagues in the Senate will finally take up the PHONE Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on H.R. 678, the PHONE Act. This legislation will ensure that Americans whose homes are lost during a fire or other natural disaster do not have to worry about losing their home phone numbers.

As we have seen from the horrific fires over the last several years, they destroy everything in their path. No matter how resilient a home or communications tower may be, you cannot regulate your way out of a fire's burning path.

Today, when a natural disaster strikes, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA, is activated to provide housing assistance and other resources to respond to the crisis at hand. If your home is completely burned to the ground, the last thing that you should have to worry about is if your home phone number will be available when you return.

Thankfully, the Federal Communications Commission, FCC, can prevent that from happening. The FCC can waive rules and regulations that require landline phone numbers to return to the pool of available numbers when a home is completely destroyed by a natural disaster. This bill codifies that process, but we still must be cautious. This type of relief should only apply to areas where significant physical damage has occurred to render a home uninhabitable, as is the objective of the bill.

It is FEMA's role to determine which households have actually sustained damage in an affected county, which this bill does not codify, and we hope can be addressed as it moves through the process. As the experts on the ground, we should defer to their assessment before these regulations go into effect.

While it may be easy to grab a cell phone upon evacuating, landlines cannot be brought on the go. For many people, especially our seniors, they rely on their landline phone number to stay connected to family, their doctor, and others during such a trying time in their life. During a traumatic event, one less thing they should not have to worry about is losing their home phone number.

I ask for support of this measure moving forward, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the

gentleman from California (Mr. McNERNEY).

Mr. McNERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 678, the PHONE Act. As we stand here today, wildfires are raging across the West, including in my home of northern California.

Last year, California witnessed a devastating and terrible fire season. We saw some of the largest fires in the State's history and a record-breaking 4.4 million acres burned. Nearly every part of the State was blanketed by fire and smoke, and we really haven't gotten much of a break. The number of wildfires and the amount of land burned in our State so far this year greatly exceeds the totals for the same period last year.

Climate change is resulting in longer and more extreme wildfire seasons, and this is expected to continue. Worrying about deadly fires spreading quickly is the new norm that my constituents are now living in. And worrying about whether they will have to evacuate their homes is also part of this new norm.

Because of this legislation that we are considering today, the PHONE Act, which I am proud to cosponsor, my constituents, Californians, and Americans all across the country who are impacted all too frequently now by natural disasters due to climate change, will have to worry about one less thing when they are forced to evacuate their homes, and that is their ability to keep their phone numbers.

Under this legislation, communications providers will be prohibited from reassigning phone numbers of customers in areas covered by a major disaster declaration for the duration of the declaration, and this may be extended. The bill would also prohibit providers from assessing early termination fees to cancel services or connection fees to resubscribe to a new address for subscribers whose residence is inaccessible or uninhabitable due to major disaster.

There is so much that wildfire victims already have to worry about. We must move quickly to ensure the PHONE Act is signed into law so there is one less item on their plate. It is hard enough to pick up the pieces after a disaster. Let's not add insult to injury.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my good friend, Representative MIKE THOMPSON, for his work on this legislation.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I support H.R. 678 moving forward, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1515

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Before we conclude this series of bills under the jurisdiction of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I want to say that this is a bittersweet day for me. After 25 years of outstanding serv-

ice, Jeff Carroll, who is sitting behind me here, who has been my longtime chief of staff and is now the staff director of the committee, will be leaving the House at the beginning of August, in just another 10 days or so.

It would be an understatement to say that Jeff has been my most trusted adviser for almost my entire time in Congress. He is known to Members and staff on both sides of the aisle for his candor, political savvy, and commitment to the little guy.

He has never forgotten his roots back in New Jersey. That, again, would be an understatement. Many of you know that he is a diehard fan of Bruce Springsteen, but also the Mets, the Giants, and the vaunted pork roll. He is a Jersey guy through and through. I don't think anybody would argue with that.

He joined my staff as an executive assistant in 1997 after graduating from George Washington University. I won't tell you how many people from GW he has hired in the office and on the committee. Before that, he briefly served as a staff assistant to New Jersey's then-Senator, Robert Torricelli.

Shortly after joining my staff, Jeff took on the added responsibility of serving as my legislative aide on both labor and defense issues. It was here that he began his longtime work of protecting New Jersey military installations from closure.

He was my defense staffer on 9/11 and during the debate on the Authorization for Use of Military Force against Iraq. I valued his counsel at the time, and my vote against that authorization and the invasion into Iraq remains one of my most proud moments as a Member of the House. But I have to tell you, without Jeff, it might not have turned out that way.

Within 6 years, he became my chief of staff, serving with distinction the people of New Jersey's Sixth Congressional District for 12 years.

Without a doubt, the largest crisis that we confronted during his time as my chief of staff was Superstorm Sandy in 2012. My congressional district is along the coast of north Jersey, and was one of the hardest hit districts in the country by Sandy. For more than a year, Jeff led my team in response and recovery, literally being out there. Both in New Jersey and here, they worked around the clock, helping families and small businesses pick up the pieces.

Jeff also fought relentlessly, along with me and others in New Jersey and New York, to make sure we received the Federal assistance that our States needed and deserved.

In 2015, when I was elected the ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee—and that was certainly in large part because of Jeff—he became the Democratic staff director. Then, 4 years later, when I became the chairman of the committee, Jeff became the committee staff director.

As staff director of the committee, Jeff has led the committee staff in all

the committee's accomplishments over the last 6 years. I am going to list some of them, but I have to tell you, it is an incredible list of accomplishments through Jeff's efforts, including, of course, the latest, the COVID-19 pandemic and the severe economic downturn.

Jeff helped shepherd four bills through the House to help combat the coronavirus that became law. These laws ensured Congress provided the tools and resources needed to bring an end to this terrible pandemic while also providing relief to struggling American families.

Besides responding to the pandemic, Jeff was instrumental in our efforts, and I want to list some of the very important bills: to end surprise medical bills; to reduce and block robocalls; to phase down the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons and mandate the repair of methane leaks; to protect Americans from suspected foreign communications network equipment; to reauthorize the Safe Drinking Water Act for the first time in 20 years; to expand treatment for people fighting opioid use disorder; to invest in new medical treatments and cures for some of the most debilitating and life-threatening diseases; to modernize the Toxic Substances Control Act, which took about 14 years, to better protect public health and the environment; and to extend critical funding for programs that improve the health and welfare of millions of children, families, and seniors across the country. That is not an exaggeration, Jeff's role in all of that.

He has been by my side through my greatest trials and achievements in office. My congressional office, the Energy and Commerce Committee, the Congress, and the Nation have benefited enormously from Jeff's commitment to achieving meaningful progress for the American people.

It means time away from his family. There have been a lot of long nights, late-night phone calls, which I am known for, and weekends spent working to move forward.

I don't know what to say other than to acknowledge the unwavering support that Jeff has received from his wife, Shannon; his daughter, Lizzie; and his son, Ryan. I thank them for sharing Jeff with all of us for all these years.

I know I am going to be talking to Jeff and getting advice from Jeff, but when I say bittersweet, I really mean it. I don't know how we are going to do without him, but I guess we have to continue. That is the way it goes.

Mr. Speaker, I want to conclude by saying that the American people have benefited from Jeff Carroll's 25 years of public service. I am going to miss him tremendously, and I wish him nothing but the best in his future pursuits.

Mr. LATTA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALLONE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Jeff on his future endeavors.

Our staffs do so much for us. As the chairman was speaking, I was thinking that the hours that they put in aren't ever recognized, including the work over the weekends. I know when I have talked to our committee staff, especially when we have worked on pieces of legislation the last several Congresses, with the amount of work that goes into it, we have to thank our staff.

For all his years of service here and for his future endeavors, I give him my best wishes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bill, the PHONE Act of 2021.

My district has been ravaged by wildfire every year since 2017. Thousands of homes have burned, and many families have been displaced. Following these fires, survivors called my office and told me they were losing their landline numbers because their phones had been disconnected for too long after their houses were destroyed.

Fire survivors face so many hurdles on the road to recovery. Losing their phone number is the last thing they should worry about. That's why I introduced the PHONE Act with Representative NEWHOUSE. This bipartisan legislation allows disaster survivors to keep their phone numbers and have some peace of mind while they rebuild.

I thank Chairwoman ESHOO and the Committee for their attention to this important issue and I urge a yes vote on the PHONE Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 678.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

REFUGEE SANITATION FACILITY SAFETY ACT OF 2021

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1158) to provide women and girls safe access to sanitation facilities in refugee camps.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1158

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Refugee Sanitation Facility Safety Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. SECURE ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Subsection (a) of section 501 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years

1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 2601 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (11) as paragraphs (7) through (12), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

"(6) the provision of safe and secure access to sanitation facilities, with a special emphasis on women, girls, and vulnerable populations."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1158.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1158, the Refugee Sanitation Facility Safety Act of 2021.

Mr. Speaker, according to the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, by the end of 2020, there were at least 26 million people worldwide living as refugees, the highest number ever recorded.

As people who have been forced to flee their home countries because of persecution or because of violence, refugees are amongst the globe's most vulnerable populations. To make matters worse, these people must often settle in areas that are inadequate in terms of necessities such as access to water, shelter, and sanitation.

Simply put, the conditions that refugees regularly endure are unacceptable. People should not have to surrender their access to sanitation in exchange for their own safety.

That is why I support the Refugee Sanitation Facility Safety Act. This bill would ensure that refugees have safe and secure access to sanitation facilities, with a special emphasis on women, girls, and the most vulnerable populations.

By providing for safe and secure sanitation facilities, this bill will not only improve the health and safety of tens of millions living in refugee settlements, but it will also allow these same people to focus more of their energy and ingenuity into rebuilding their lives.

I thank my colleague from New York, Representative GRACE MENG, a tireless champion for the rights of vulnerable people, women, and girls, for authoring this legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Refugee Sanitation Facility Safety Act.

I commend my colleagues, Representative MENG and Chairman MEEKS, for their work on this issue.

Around the world, we are seeing unprecedented levels of displacement due to conflict and humanitarian disasters. Unfortunately, many of these crises have gone on for many years, even decades, like we have seen in South Sudan.

I would just note, parenthetically, my good friend KAREN BASS and I have been to refugee camps throughout Africa and have seen the great work that is done by the United States, working with the UNHCR and other international organizations, literally saving people who otherwise would die of starvation or sickness, so what a great humanitarian effort made by this country and by others, including the UNHCR.

I would point out to my colleagues that new emergencies, like Ethiopia and the growing instability in Afghanistan, have stretched the capabilities of the United Nations and the international community. The COVID-19 pandemic, as it surges in much of the developing world, is only making these crises worse. Lack of access to clean water and cramped living conditions continues to hamper prevention efforts.

A generation of young people is growing up knowing only life in a refugee camp. The conditions in many of these camps around the world are dire and particularly dangerous for vulnerable populations, such as women and children.

This bill ensures support for safe sanitation facilities for refugees and displaced persons living in camps around the world.

The U.S. continues to be the largest donor to refugees and displaced persons around the world. That has been a historical fact no matter who was in the White House, speaking to the humanitarian beliefs of this country to care for those who are at risk and who are vulnerable.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, this is lifesaving legislation. By helping ensure that women and children, who make up the majority of refugees around the world, have access to safe and secure sanitation facilities, this body will dramatically improve the health and quality of life of millions of people who have already suffered so much.

Again, I thank my friend, Congresswoman MENG, for introducing this invaluable legislation. I urge my colleagues to give it their full support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1158.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DIVIDED FAMILIES REUNIFICATION ACT

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 826) to require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family members in North Korea.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 826

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Divided Families Reunification Act”.

SEC. 2. CONSULTATIONS ON REUNITING KOREAN AMERICANS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS IN NORTH KOREA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The division of the Korean Peninsula into South Korea and North Korea separated thousands of Koreans from family members.

(2) Since the signing of the Agreement Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom July 27, 1953 (commonly referred to as the “Korean War Armistice Agreement”), there has been little to no contact between Korean Americans and family members who remain in North Korea.

(3) North Korea and South Korea first agreed to reunions of divided families in 1985 and have since held 21 face-to-face reunions and multiple video link reunions.

(4) Those reunions have subsequently given approximately 24,500 Koreans the opportunity to briefly reunite with loved ones.

(5) The most recent family reunions between North Korea and South Korea took place in August 2018 and did not include any Korean Americans.

(6) The United States and North Korea do not maintain diplomatic relations and certain limitations exist on Korean Americans participating in face-to-face reunions.

(7) According to the most recent census, more than 1,700,000 people living in the United States are of Korean descent.

(8) The number of first generation Korean and Korean American family members divided from family members in North Korea is rapidly diminishing given the advanced age of those family members. More than 3,000 elderly South Koreans die each year without having been reunited with their family members.

(9) Many Korean Americans with family members in North Korea have not seen or communicated with those family members in more than 60 years.

(10) The inclusion of Korean American families in the reunion process, with the support of international organizations with expertise in family tracing, would constitute a positive humanitarian gesture by the Government of North Korea.

(11) Section 1265 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181; 122 Stat. 407) required the

President to submit to Congress a report on “efforts, if any, of the United States Government to facilitate family reunions between United States citizens and their relatives in North Korea”.

(12) The position of Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues has been vacant since January 2017, although the President is required to appoint a Senate-confirmed Special Envoy to fill this position in accordance with section 107 of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817).

(13) In the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 3081, 111th Congress (House Report 111-187), the Committee urged “the Special Representative on North Korea Policy, as the senior official handling North Korea issues, to prioritize the issues involving Korean divided families and to, if necessary, appoint a coordinator for such families”.

(14) In the report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying H.R. 133, 116th Congress (House Report 116-444), the Committee urged “the Office of North Korean Human Rights, in consultation with Korean American community organizations, to identify Korean Americans who wish to be reunited with their family in North Korea in anticipation of future reunions”.

(b) CONSULTATIONS.—

(1) CONSULTATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA.—The Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary, should consult with officials of South Korea, as appropriate, on potential opportunities to reunite Korean American families with family members in North Korea from which such Korean American families were divided after the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement, including potential opportunities for video reunions for Korean Americans with such family members.

(2) CONSULTATIONS WITH KOREAN AMERICANS.—The Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues of the Department of State should regularly consult with representatives of Korean Americans who have family members in North Korea with respect to efforts to reunite families divided after the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement, including potential opportunities for video reunions for Korean Americans with such family members.

(3) NO ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—No additional amounts are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State to carry out consultations under this subsection.

(c) ADDITIONAL MATTER IN REPORT.—The Secretary of State, acting through the Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues, shall include in each report required under section 107(d) of the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004 (22 U.S.C. 7817(d)), a description of the consultations described in subsection (b) conducted during the year preceding the submission of each report required under such section 107(d).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 826.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 826, the Divided Families Reunification Act, introduced by my colleague, Representative GRACE MENG, who has been a tireless champion of reuniting divided Korean-American families.

This bill encourages the State Department to engage with the South Korean Government and Korean-American families regarding opportunities to reunite those families with their relatives in North Korea.

□ 1530

Many Korean Americans have been unable to see or hear from their loved ones for over 70 years, a unique heartache that very few of us can really understand.

Family is the bedrock of our society. Tragically, for thousands of Korean Americans, their sisters and brothers and even daughters and sons have been painfully out of reach through no fault of their own.

While there have been 21 family reunions held between North and South Korea since 1985, Korean Americans with family members in North Korea have been unable to participate.

As many of these Korean Americans are aging, we must advocate for humane and commonsense policy to help Korean-American families reunite with their loved ones in North Korea. We have the resources and the technology to reunite these families. What we need now is action to implement a more compassionate policy.

This is an important measure. I support it, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of the Divided Families Reunification Act. The sorrowful legacy of the Korean war is with us even today, almost 70 years after the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed.

The Korean peninsula remains divided between a nation of free people and a nation that subjects its people to utter tyranny.

The barbaric Kim regime continues to threaten the peace and security of South Korea, the region, and even the world.

And families remain broken, from those still fighting to bring their loved ones' remains home, to those with family members trapped in North Korea. This is an attempt to try to say let's get this moving to try to get those families reunited.

Our vibrant Korean-American community, led by groups such as the Korean American Grassroots Conference,

feels this legacy strongly, so I commend Congresswoman MENG for introducing this legislation which directs the State Department to consult with South Korea and Korean Americans on opportunities to reunite families separated by the DMZ.

I also trust that the State Department will be vigilant in ensuring that organizations with ties to North Korea will not be exploiting the desire of these families to be reunited with their loved ones to raise hard currency for the Kim regime.

Mr. Speaker, with that in mind, I urge support for the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), the vice ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific and an original cosponsor of this legislation.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand in support of H.R. 826, the Divided Families Reunification Act, and I want to thank Congresswoman MENG for introducing this bill and the House Foreign Affairs Committee for ensuring a speedy passage of this timely legislation.

I am also proud to colead another bill under consideration today that addresses this issue, H. Res. 294, introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS).

Since implementing family reunions in 1985, the South and North Korean Governments have facilitated 21 in-person reunions and seven video reunions. However, the nearly 100,000 Korean Americans with family members in North Korea have been left out of this process entirely.

As a longtime advocate for human rights and humanitarian aid in North Korea, I have consistently spoken on the need to prioritize these issues, especially by appointing a Special Envoy for North Korean human rights issues, which has remained vacant since 2017, and remains unfilled under President Biden.

Time is running out for separated family members, as many are in their eighties and nineties, and their numbers continue to dwindle. Congress and the Biden administration must come together to make Korean-American participation and reunifications a reality before it is too late.

My mother-in-law was one of the many Koreans who made the brave journey across the 38th parallel line to bring her family to South Korea. She crossed five times to go back and forth and bring family members across to South Korea.

As an immigrant from South Korea whose family lived through the Korean war, and now as one of the first Korean-American women to serve in Congress, I am proud to use my voice in

support of this issue that is deeply personal to me and our Korean-American community.

I want to again thank Representatives KAREN BASS and GRACE MENG for introducing these measures and for working to garner strong bipartisan support.

I urge my colleagues to support House passage of these bills today and for the Senate to prioritize consideration of this issue on behalf of the tens of thousands of Korean Americans alive today waiting to reunite with their long lost family members.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, for decades Korean Americans have been unable to see or speak with their family members in North Korea, and for too many, time is running out. This heartbreaking reality has taken a huge toll, and it is time to take action.

This bill, introduced by my colleague, Representative MENG, would spur the State Department into finding opportunities to reunite them with their loved ones and to address this humanitarian issue that has caused so much heartache for countless Korean Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MENG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of H.R. 826, the Divided Families Reunification Act, a bill I authored to raise the voices of families who have been separated for decades both across the DMZ and across the Pacific Ocean.

I want to thank Chairman MEEKS for working with me on this important issue, and for his efforts to bring this bill to the floor. I also want to thank Congressman VAN TAYLOR who partnered with me to introduce this humane and commonsense legislation, which, during the 116th Congress, unanimously passed the House of Representatives.

Over seventy years ago, millions of Koreans were plunged into a harrowing war that brought misery, death, and destruction to their lives. Since then, the war has been frozen by an armistice agreement, signed on July 27, 1953, that persists to today. The division of the Korean Peninsula into South and North Korea separated millions of Koreans from their family members. Through the years, there have been some agreed upon reunions between South and North Koreans. For Korean Americans, however, there is no pathway for such reunions, as they have not been permitted to participate in these inter-Korean family reunions. Many of these Americans are in their 70s through 90s, and time is of the essence to be reunited with their families. I have had the honor to meet some of these divided Korean American family members, and it breaks my heart that their chance of a reunion with their loved ones grows less likely each day.

As a member of the State and Foreign Operations (SFOPS) Subcommittee on the

House Appropriations Committee, I am proud to have secured provisions in the Fiscal Year 2020 and 2021 accompanying reports that support the reunification of Korean Americans and their families in North Korea. And in the SFOPS Fiscal Year 2022, which recently passed out of the full committee, a provision calling on the Office of North Korean Human Rights to investigate the risks associated with third-party brokers who offer to locate and reunite divided families.

The unresolved status of the war continues to impact multiple generations of Korean Americans, particularly women, in myriad ways. All these years later, many survivors of the war are still haunted by their trauma. And younger generations who are responsible for their caregiving often internalize this unresolved grief.

The Divided Families Reunification Act requires the Secretary of State or a designee to consult with officials in South Korea on potential opportunities to reunite Korean American families with family members in North Korea. This bill will also require the Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights to submit a report on the opportunities for video reunions between Korean Americans and family members in North Korea.

With that Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bipartisan bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 826.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

ENCOURAGING REUNIONS OF DIVIDED KOREAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 294) encouraging reunions of divided Korean-American families.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 294

Whereas the Korean Peninsula, with the Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as "South Korea") in the South and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (in this resolution referred to as "North Korea") in the North, remains divided following the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953;

Whereas the division of the Korean Peninsula separated more than 10,000,000 Korean family members, including some who are now citizens of the United States;

Whereas there have been 21 rounds of family reunions between South Koreans and North Koreans along the border since 2000;

Whereas Congress signaled its support for family reunions between United States citizens and their relatives in North Korea in section 1265 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181), signed into law by President George W. Bush on January 28, 2008;

Whereas most of the population of divided family members in the United States, initially estimated at 100,000 in 2001, has significantly dwindled as many of the individuals have passed away;

Whereas the summit between North Korea and South Korea on April 27, 2018, has prioritized family reunions;

Whereas the United States and North Korea have engaged in talks during 2 historic summits in June 2018 in Singapore and February 2019 in Hanoi; and

Whereas many Korean Americans are waiting for a chance to meet their relatives in North Korea for the first time in more than 60 years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) calls on the United States and North Korea to begin the process of reuniting Korean-American divided family members with their immediate relatives through ways such as—

(A) identifying divided families in the United States and North Korea who are willing and able to participate in a pilot program for family reunions;

(B) finding matches for members of such families through organizations such as the Red Cross; and

(C) working with the Government of South Korea to include American citizens in inter-Korean video reunions;

(2) reaffirms the institution of family as inalienable and, accordingly, urges the restoration of contact between divided families physically, literally, or virtually; and

(3) calls on the United States and North Korea to pursue reunions as a humanitarian priority of immediate concern.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 294.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 294, a resolution encouraging reunions of divided Korean-American families, introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS).

The Korean war claimed millions of lives and left the Korean peninsula and its people absolutely devastated. Though an armistice ended hostilities between North and South Korea nearly 70 years ago, many of the wounds inflicted by the war have never fully healed, in part because more than 10 million Koreans were separated from their family members during that conflict.

Today, there are still thousands of Korean Americans who live waiting and hoping for the chance to see their relatives living in North Korea.

Mr. Speaker, the pain of being separated from your family does not dull with time. This resolution would give peace of mind to many by identifying families in the United States and in North Korea who are willing and able to participate in family reunification.

This resolution would also allow for organizations like the Red Cross to assist in reuniting families and working with our allies in South Korea to reunite families through video reunions.

We must act now because the number of surviving relatives is declining, and time is running out to right the wrong these families have suffered. There is an urgent humanitarian need to reunite Korean Americans with their war-torn loved ones and to provide much-needed healing, closure, and restoration of bonds broken seven decades ago.

By passing this humane, bipartisan resolution, this body will provide Korean Americans the precious opportunity they have been denied for too long. I thank Representative BASS for authoring this important humanitarian legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 294, which reaffirms the House's commitment to support our Korean-American families seeking to reunite with relatives who are trapped in North Korea.

The resolution, authored by my good friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS), rightly observes that family reunification is a humanitarian priority.

As she points out, it calls on the United States and North Korea to begin the process of reuniting North Korean and Korean-American divided family members with their immediate relatives through ways such as—and I quote from the resolution:

“Identifying divided families in the United States and North Korea who are willing and able to participate in a pilot program for family reunions;

“Finding matches for members of such families through organizations such as the Red Cross; and

“Working with the Government of South Korea to include American citizens in inter-Korean video reunions;

“Reaffirms the institution of the family as inalienable and, accordingly, urges the restoration of contact between divided families physically, literally, or virtually.”

Mr. Speaker, it is a very, very good resolution. I thank my good friend and colleague for authoring it. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from

California (Ms. BASS), my great friend, who is a champion of these issues.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman MEEKS, Ranking Member MCCAUL, and Ranking Member SMITH for bringing this important legislation encouraging reunions of divided Korean-American families to the House floor today.

H. Res. 294 is a bipartisan resolution that calls on the United States and North Korea to begin the process of reuniting Korean-American divided family members with their immediate relatives by identifying the families in the U.S. and North Korea who are willing and able to participate, finding matches for members of such families through organizations such as the Red Cross, and working with the Government of South Korea to include American citizens in inter-Korean video reunions.

Both Representative KIM and I have heard or know the awful stories of constituents who were divided from family members for nearly 70 years. A couple of years ago I had a constituent in my office who was quite elderly, and he was very concerned that he actually was not going to live to see his siblings that he has not been able to see for many decades.

This resolution also urges the restoration of contact between the divided families physically, literally, or virtually, and calls on the U.S. and North Korea to pursue reunions as a humanitarian priority of immediate concern.

When the Korean War Armistice Agreement was signed in 1953, it was meant to be a temporary measure. There has been relative peace between North and South Korea, but tensions remain volatile, and the border separating them is heavily militarized. More than 10 million families, including those who are now U.S. citizens, have been divided, and we must do everything we can to prevent this from continuing.

Representative KIM and I agree that Korean Americans should not have to wait another day, let alone another 70 years to meet their family members who live in North Korea. The bipartisan support shows that this resolution wants to support the administration and find a sustainable solution to this important issue.

I want to thank Representative KIM and many of my other colleagues on both sides of the aisle for cosponsoring H. Res. 294.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, for nearly 70 years, Korean Americans and their relatives have hoped and prayed to one day be together again. We cannot allow any

further delay in reuniting these families with their loved ones. This resolution is commonsense, bipartisan legislation that is long overdue, and it will make an invaluable impact on the lives of thousands of Korean Americans and their families.

I thank Representative KAREN BASS for working so diligently on this essential humanitarian resolution. I ask all of my colleagues to give it their support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 294.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

SECURING AMERICA FROM EPIDEMICS ACT

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2118) to authorize United States participation in the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2118

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Securing America From Epidemics Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Due to increasing population and population density, human mobility, and ecological change, emerging infectious diseases pose a real and growing threat to global health security.

(2) While vaccines can be the most effective tools to protect against infectious disease, the absence of vaccines for a new or emerging infectious disease with epidemic potential is a major health security threat globally, posing catastrophic potential human and economic costs.

(3) The COVID-19 pandemic has infected more than 119,960,700 individuals and has killed at least 2,656,822 people worldwide, and it is likely that unreported cases and deaths are significant.

(4) Even regional outbreaks can have enormous human costs and substantially disrupt the global economy and cripple regional economies. The 2014 Ebola outbreak in West Africa killed more than 11,000 and cost \$2,800,000,000 in losses in the affected countries alone.

(5) While the need for vaccines to address emerging epidemic threats is acute, markets to drive the necessary development of vaccines to address them—a complex and expen-

sive undertaking—are very often critically absent. Also absent are mechanisms to ensure access to those vaccines by those who need them when they need them.

(6) To address this global vulnerability and the deficit of political commitment, institutional capacity, and funding, in 2017, several countries and private partners launched the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI). CEPI's mission is to stimulate, finance, and coordinate development of vaccines for high-priority, epidemic-potential threats in cases where traditional markets do not exist or cannot create sufficient demand.

(7) Through funding of partnerships, CEPI seeks to bring priority vaccine candidates through the end of phase II clinical trials, as well as support vaccine platforms that can be rapidly deployed against emerging pathogens.

(8) CEPI supported the manufacturing of the United States-developed Moderna COVID-19 vaccine during its Phase 1 clinical trial, and CEPI has initiated at least 12 partnerships to develop vaccines against COVID-19.

(9) CEPI is co-leading COVAX, the vaccines pillar of the ACT-Accelerator, which is a global collaboration to quickly produce and equitably distribute safe and effective vaccines and therapeutics for COVID-19.

(10) Support for and participation in CEPI is an important part of the United States own health security and biodefense and is in the national interest, complementing the work of many Federal agencies and providing significant value through global partnership and burden-sharing.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States is hereby authorized to participate in the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (“Coalition”).

(b) DESIGNATION.—The President is authorized to designate an employee of the relevant Federal department or agency providing the majority of United States contributions to the Coalition, who should demonstrate knowledge and experience in the fields of development and public health, epidemiology, or medicine, to serve—

(1) on the Investors Council of the Coalition; and

(2) if nominated by the President, on the Board of Directors of the Coalition, as a representative of the United States.

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(1) The United States planned contributions to the Coalition and the mechanisms for United States participation in such Coalition.

(2) The manner and extent to which the United States shall participate in the governance of the Coalition.

(3) How participation in the Coalition supports relevant United States Government strategies and programs in health security and biodefense, including—

(A) the Global Health Security Strategy required by section 7058(c)(3) of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141);

(B) the applicable revision of the National Biodefense Strategy required by section 1086 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (6 U.S.C. 104); and

(C) any other relevant decision-making process for policy, planning, and spending in global health security, biodefense, or vaccine and medical countermeasures research and development.

(d) UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under chapters 1 and 10 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) are authorized to be made available for United States contributions to the Coalition.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2118.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2118, the Securing America From Epidemics Act.

I thank my colleague, Representative AMI BERA, chairman of the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia and Nonproliferation for championing this important bill that will save the lives and protect the United States from the threat of future pandemics.

This bill would authorize the United States to participate in the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, or CEPI, a private-public partnership that helps accelerate the development of vaccines against emergent infections, including Ebola and COVID-19.

The COVID-19 crisis has shown just how interconnected our world is and how important vaccines are to ending one of the greatest catastrophes of the 21st century. By developing vaccines and enabling countries to administer vaccine doses effectively, we can end pandemics. We do this by ensuring vaccines get into the arms of the most vulnerable, and by instilling confidence in people that the vaccine saves lives.

Now more than ever with the rise of the deadly delta variant, and COVID-19 cases ravaging clusters across the country where vaccination rates are low, the collective resources of the private sector, multilateral organizations, national governments, civil society, and health experts are all vital to ending the pandemic.

By supporting CEPI, we demonstrate the value of leveraging individual strengths towards collective action and create a leading global framework of developing an effective vaccine response to stop future pandemics.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Securing America From Epidemics Act.

I thank my colleagues, Congressmen BERA and FITZPATRICK, for introducing this bill and for their work to address this important issue.

COVID-19 has shown once again that pandemics know no borders, and that the United States and the world must be better prepared to respond to disease outbreaks, including pandemics, around the world.

The bill authorizes the United States to participate in the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, or CEPI, an alliance of countries and private partners that are financing and coordinating the developing of new vaccines for infectious diseases.

In addition to COVID-19, CEPI has developed a list of priority diseases with epidemic potential, including MERS, the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome.

By leveraging contributions from member states with expertise and funding by private partners, CEPI seeks to develop vaccines before a disease outbreak occurs.

I would note, parenthetically, that in October of 2020, the Trump administration gave CEPI a \$20 million grant to advance its work.

Mr. Speaker, according to the Johns Hopkins Resource Center, COVID-19 has killed over 4,092,000 people worldwide, including 609,000 in the United States and in my home State of New Jersey, 26,545 deaths, the most COVID-19 deaths per capita in the United States.

The pandemic could cost the global economy approximately \$10 trillion, or more than 12 percent of global GDP. The loss of jobs and businesses is unprecedented in modern times. And all of us know it from our case work working with our local businesses. This has been an incredibly horrible pandemic, and we have to make sure it is never repeated.

Developing vaccines and treatment for emerging infectious diseases is not just an issue of individual health, but it is important to national security, including economic security.

Our committee has worked together on many pieces of legislation over the last several months in response to COVID-19. The SAFE Act, for example, is an example of this kind of bipartisan effort.

I urge all my colleagues who believe we must do all we can to prevent another pandemic like COVID-19 from emerging in the future to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, COVID-19 has demonstrated the need for collective global action to end pandemics. The Securing America From Epidemics Act authorizes the United States to galvanize that collective response by partnering in CEPI so that we may lead in building a more effective global framework.

We call COVID-19 a once-in-a-century pandemic, but we all share concerns that with the world growing smaller and smaller every day that these outbreaks will only become more and more frequent and clearly more catastrophic. There is an urgent need for the public-private global action H.R. 2118 would help accelerate, not only for COVID-19, but God forbid, for any other future pandemics.

I thank my colleague, Representative AMI BERA, for his leadership in championing this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2118.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ACT

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1079) to establish an interagency working group to develop a comprehensive, strategic plan to control locust outbreaks in the East Africa region and address future outbreaks in order to avert mass scale food insecurity and potential political destabilization, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1079

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Desert Locust Control Act”.

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to prioritize efforts to control the ongoing desert locust outbreak in East Africa and other affected regions, mitigate the impacts on food security, economic productivity, and political stability, improve interagency coordination to prevent future outbreaks, and promote resilience in affected countries.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States Agency for International Development reports that countries

in East Africa are currently suffering the worst desert locust outbreak in decades, which will devour crops and pasture and destroy local livelihoods across the region.

(2) As of December 2020, the Food and Agriculture Organization reported that there were 42 million people experiencing acute food insecurity in East Africa, which numbers are projected to increase if the desert locust outbreak is not controlled.

(3) The desert locust outbreak in East Africa, particularly in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia, is negatively impacting food security, local livelihoods and economic productivity, and may threaten political stability in the region.

(4) Proactive investments now to control the desert locust outbreak could reduce the need for a much larger United States humanitarian response effort later, as well as support economic and political stability and build resilience in affected countries.

(5) In order to optimize the United States response to the desert locust outbreak, an interagency working group should be established to develop and implement a comprehensive, strategic plan to control the desert locust outbreak in East Africa and other affected regions, mitigate impacts on food security, economic productivity, and political stability and prevent future outbreaks.

SEC. 4. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall establish an interagency working group to coordinate the United States response to the ongoing desert locust outbreak in East Africa and other affected regions, including the development of a comprehensive, strategic plan to control the outbreak, mitigate the impacts on food security, economic productivity, and political stability, and prevent future outbreaks.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The interagency working group shall be composed of the following:

(A) Two representatives from the United States Agency for International Development.

(B) One representative from each of the following:

(i) The United States Mission to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture.

(ii) The National Security Council.

(iii) The Department of State.

(iv) The Department of Defense.

(v) The Department of Agriculture.

(vi) Any other relevant Federal department or agency.

(2) CHAIR.—The President shall designate one of the representatives from the United States Agency for International Development described in paragraph (1)(A) to serve as chair of the interagency working group.

(c) DUTIES.—The interagency working group shall—

(1) assess the scope of the desert locust outbreak in East Africa and other affected regions, including its impact on food security, economic productivity, and political stability in affected countries;

(2) assess the impacts of restrictions relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 (commonly referred to as “COVID-19”) pandemic on efforts to control the desert locust outbreak and mitigate its impacts and in exacerbating food insecurity;

(3) monitor the effectiveness of ongoing assistance efforts to control the desert locust outbreak and mitigate its impacts and identify gaps and opportunities for additional support to such programs;

(4) review the effectiveness of regional and multilateral efforts to control the desert locust outbreak and the coordination among relevant United States Government agencies, regional governments, and international organizations, including the World

Food Programme and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization; and

(5) not later than 90 days after the establishment of the interagency working group under subsection (a), develop and submit to the President and the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive, strategic plan to control the desert locust outbreak, including a description of efforts to—

(A) improve coordination among relevant United States Government agencies, regional governments, and international organizations, including the World Food Programme and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization;

(B) ensure delivery of necessary assets control the desert locust outbreak and humanitarian and development assistance to address and mitigate impacts to food security, economic productivity, and political stability; and

(C) to the extent practicable, prevent and mitigate future desert locust and other, similar destructive insect outbreaks (such as Fall Armyworm) in Africa and other parts of the world, which require a humanitarian response.

(d) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP SUPPORT.—The interagency working group shall continue to meet not less than semi-annually to facilitate implementation of the comprehensive, strategic plan required by subsection (c)(5).

(e) SUNSET.—This Act shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, or at such time as there is no longer an upsurge in the desert locust outbreak in East Africa, whichever occurs earlier.

(g) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1079, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1079, the Desert Locust Control Act introduced by my colleague, Representative CHRIS SMITH, ranking member of the Africa and Global Health and Global Human Rights Subcommittee.

Starting in late 2019, swarms of locusts entered the Horn of Africa from the Gulf of Aden, multiplying and spreading throughout the region. Ever since it began, the locust outbreak has plagued the most vulnerable and threatened their ability to lead full lives, generate income, and to feed themselves and their families.

Locusts are a highly mobile insect and have the capacity to consume vast amounts of crops in a very short period of time. Even a small swarm can consume food for up to 35,000 people each day. This has devastated large swaths of crops throughout East Africa, including Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, and stretching as far as Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Food security is already hanging by a thread in this region, and efforts to control the scale of destruction have been hindered by COVID restrictions, lack of reliable data, and the geographic reach of the outbreak across multiple countries. While some efforts have been successful in containing the outbreak from spreading further into West Africa, good rains this spring allowed for additional breeding, threatening future harvests in Somalia and Ethiopia. This measure would harmonize efforts across the United States Government to evaluate and respond to the locust outbreak, bringing in the support of the U.S. mission to the Food and Agricultural Organization, USAID, and others to establish a working group responding to the outbreak.

We have already seen the ripple effects of COVID on poverty, food insecurity, health, education, and so much more. We must ensure that we don't let this outbreak continue to exacerbate and accelerate those already existing challenges.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Desert Locust Control Act, a bill I introduced along with my good friend and colleague, Representative KAREN BASS of California, and we have worked on this issue together for quite a long time trying to mitigate its impact that it is having, particularly on Africa.

I thank Representatives MEEKS and MCCAUL for their work in ensuring that this legislation is on the floor today so that we can vote on it and hopefully see it enacted into law.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will establish—and this is the core of it—an interagency working group to develop a comprehensive, strategic plan to control locust outbreaks in the East Africa region and address future outbreaks in order to avert famine, starvation, and mass scale food insecurity and potential political destabilization that goes along with all of that.

According to USAID: “The desert locust is one of the most destructive migratory pests in the entire world, rapidly consuming most vegetation in its path, including crops and pastureland critical to maintaining the food security and livelihoods of populations in East Africa. Locust swarms are highly mobile and carried on the wind; swarms can travel up to 100 miles per day, and even a relatively small, 0.4 square mile-sized swarm can consume

an amount of food sufficient for approximately 35,000 people in one day.”

As recently as July 6, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, or FAO, has said that “a desert locust upsurge is still underway in the Greater Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula,” and that “although substantial control operations are underway, the battle to control the desert locust is not yet over.”

The World Bank notes that: “A new generation of locusts emerges every eight weeks. Each generation, on average, sees a 20-fold increase in the population. The growing swarms spread to new areas, disrupting the food supply, upending livelihoods and requiring substantial resources to address.”

Mr. Speaker, I believe there are three very important reasons to support this bill.

The first is an obligation that we have to mitigate suffering wherever we are able to do so, and prevent starvation, famine, food insecurity, and stunting. Stunting increases when food is not available to young people especially during the first thousand days of life from conception to the second birthday.

The second is our strategic U.S. national interest. Food insecurity causes instability, as we saw with the rise of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt a decade ago. Here, the Horn of Africa is vitally important, and we see an area wracked by war and violence, be it the war in the Tigray region of Ethiopia and ethnic violence elsewhere in that strategically important country, or Al-Shabaab's efforts in neighboring Somalia to establish a radical terror regime. On top of this political chaos then is the food crisis caused by locusts, compounded by the ongoing COVID concerns.

The third is that this legislation is both penny-wise and pound-wise. The bill calls for greater intergovernmental coordination so that we don't waste resources through redundant efforts but work in a highly coordinated fashion. Further, by addressing the food insecurity problem at the source, the locusts, we mitigate the need down the road to provide disaster and humanitarian assistance, which is more costly not only in terms of dollars, but most importantly in terms of human lives.

I would further note that just last week Administrator Samantha Power addressed the Foreign Affairs Committee, and she addressed how spending a little money up front can save more down the road, while underscoring there is much work to be done.

She said: “We have treated more than 5 million acres of infested lands since 2020”—and the last administration and this administration is very focused, I would say parenthetically, on this—“preventing the loss of four million metric tons of crops. That's \$1.2 billion worth of crop yields that were saved by virtue of this effort. I gather that things got better and now are turning downward again, so that is something that has my attention.”

She went on to say: “Whether it is providing surveillance, aircraft training, pesticides, and training about how to use the pesticides in order to avoid environmental damage and so forth—it is a very important enabling complement to the other work we do on food security.”

□ 1600

Finally, I would like to call attention to the yeoman’s work that was done by our past ambassador to the United Nations Food Agencies, Kip Tom. This is an absolutely critical position that tends to be overlooked.

He advised us, provided unbelievably important insights and information that helped us craft a response to push the previous administration to do more. And, hopefully, this will help coordinate everything.

I would note, parenthetically, that President Biden has nominated Cindy McCain to fill that role at FAO, and I look forward to working with her and the rest of the administration on this important initiative.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS), the lead Democrat on this bill.

Ms. BASS. Mr. Speaker, once again I thank the chairman and the ranking member for bringing H.R. 1079, the Desert Locust Control Act to the House floor today. As chair of the subcommittee, I am glad to colead this important bill with Ranking Member SMITH.

Ranking Member SMITH has been the lead on this issue for several years. The current Desert Locust Control issue, which predominantly plagues East Africa, is the worst it has been in 70 years, and is causing serious famine and instability in the region.

During a recent House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing, USAID Administrator Samantha Power confirmed the need to address the millions of people facing food scarcity. This is compounded with the global resurgence of a new COVID-19 variant; although, in Africa, most people do not yet have access to the vaccine. So this is not just an issue of a pest; this is an issue that affects health systems, child education, local economies, and political stability.

H.R. 1079 is a great first step to alleviate the locust problem in East Africa by aiming to set up an interagency working group to develop a strategy on combating the locust by meeting periodically and annually, and reporting progress to Congress. This bill would also allow the interagency working group to review the effectiveness of regional and multilateral efforts to control the desert locust outbreak and the coordination among relevant U.S. Government agencies, regional governments, and international organizations, including the World Food Program and the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative SMITH for his leadership on this bill, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support H.R. 1079.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute to close.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I thank my good friend and colleague, Congresswoman KAREN BASS, the chair of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights and International Organizations. We have worked so close on so many issues. Sometimes she takes the lead; sometimes I take the lead, but we are always striving for that same outcome, and I thank her for her great support for this. It really is an honor to work with the gentlewoman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, given the incredible damage locusts can inflict in such a short time, it is critical that our ability to evaluate and respond to these outbreaks is efficient across our government, including the U.S. mission to the Food and Agriculture Organization and to the USAID.

That is exactly what this bill will do to help support regions that were already struggling with food security from being further impacted by locust swarms consuming their crops.

I thank the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights and International Organizations, my colleague, Representative SMITH, for introducing this important bill, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1079, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

BASSAM BARABANDI REWARDS FOR JUSTICE ACT

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1036) to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards under the Depart-

ment of State’s rewards program relating to information regarding individuals or entities engaged in activities in contravention of United States or United Nations sanctions, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1036

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Bassam Barabandi Rewards for Justice Act”.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

Subsection (b) of section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (11), by striking “or” after the semicolon at the end;

(2) in paragraph (12), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph.

“(13) the identification or location of an individual or entity that—

“(A) knowingly, directly or indirectly, imports, exports, or reexports to, into, or from any country any goods, services, or technology controlled for export by the United States because of the use of such goods, services, or technology in contravention of a United States or United Nations sanction; or

“(B) knowingly, directly or indirectly, provides training, advice, or other services or assistance, or engages in significant financial transactions, relating to any such goods, services, or technology in contravention of such sanction.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1036.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1036, the Bassam Barabandi Rewards for Justice Act, bipartisan legislation introduced by my friend, the gentleman from South Carolina, Congressman JOE WILSON, and the gentleman from Florida, TED DEUTCH.

Mr. Speaker, whistleblower programs have proven themselves effective over and over again. In 2017, the U.S. Department of Justice collected \$3.7 billion in settlements and judgments from False Claim Act cases against companies and individuals who had defrauded the government. Of the \$3.7 billion, 92 percent came from cases brought by whistleblowers. Whistleblowers have easier access to evidence of misdeeds than outside law enforcement investigators, deeper knowledge of the bad

actors engaged in unlawful behavior, and greater insights into the methods through which fraud or theft is being carried out.

This bipartisan bill would authorize the Department of State to offer rewards for information about the identity or location of individuals who defy sanctions imposed by the United States or by the United Nations.

This legislation builds on several existing programs that provide rewards of information leading to the arrest or conviction of criminals engaging in human trafficking, smuggling, or other transnational crimes.

This bill will also increase compliance with American and international sanctions programs and, therefore, serves a valuable role promoting human rights, good governance, and the rule of law around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. WILSON and Mr. DEUTCH for their diligent work on this legislation, and I encourage all Members to join me in supporting it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Rewards for Justice Act introduced by our good friends, JOE WILSON and Congressman DEUTCH. It is a good bipartisan bill, and I think it will really make a difference.

The bill would expand the Rewards for Justice program at the State Department to authorize rewards for individuals coming forward with information on sanctions evasion practices.

The bill was inspired by Bassam Barabandi, a Syrian defector and former diplomat at the Syrian embassy in Washington, who worked to provide passports to critics of the criminal Assad regime.

For years after his defection, Bassam lobbied the U.S. Government with information on Syrian oligarchs close to Assad, detailing their sanctions evasion practices. Bassam's assistance highlighted the need to create a clear mechanism to incentivize individuals to come forward with this kind of vital information.

The legislation will do just that and ultimately enhance compliance with U.S. and international sanctions, increase confidence in the rule of law, and bring criminals and rogue regimes seeking to circumvent U.S. law to justice.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HOULAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is vital to helping the United States protect human rights and the rule of law around the world.

By allowing the State Department to compensate individuals for bringing forward evidence of sanctions evasion and criminal misconduct by bad actors, America will be better equipped to punish those who flout the rule of law.

I thank my colleagues, Representatives WILSON and DEUTCH for putting forward this key legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1036.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

DIVIDED FAMILIES REUNIFICATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 826) to require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family members in North Korea, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HOULAHAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 0, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 209]

YEAS—415

Adams	Barr	Boebert	Good (VA)	Maloney,
Aderholt	Barragán	Bonamici	Gooden (TX)	Carolyn B.
Aguilar	Bass	Bost	Gosar	Maloney, Sean
Allen	Beatty	Bourdeaux	Gottheimer	Mann
Allred	Bentz	Bowman	Granger	Manning
Amodei	Bera	Boyle, Brendan	Graves (LA)	Massie
Armstrong	Bergman	F.	Graves (MO)	Matsui
Arrington	Beyer	Brady	Green, Al (TX)	McBath
Auchincloss	Bice (OK)	Brooks	Greene (GA)	McCarthy
Axne	Biggs	Brown	Griffith	McCaul
Babin	Billirakis	Brownley	Grijalva	McClain
Bacon	Bishop (GA)	Buchanan	Grothman	McClintock
Baird	Bishop (NC)	Buck	Guest	McCollum
Balderson	Blumenauer	Burchett	Guthrie	McEachin
Banks	Blunt Rochester	Burgess	Hagedorn	McGovern
			Harder (CA)	McHenry
			Harris	McKinley
			Harshbarger	McNerney
			Hartzler	Meeks
			Hayes	Meijer
			Hern	Meng
			Herrell	Meuser
			Herrera Beutler	Mfume
			Hice (GA)	Miller (IL)
			Higgins (NY)	Miller (WV)
			Hill	Miller-Meeks
			Himes	Moolenaar
			Hinson	Mooney
			Hollingsworth	Moore (AL)
			Horsford	Moore (UT)
			Houlahan	Moore (WI)
			Hoyer	Morelle
			Hudson	Moulton
			Huffman	Mrvan
			Issa	Murphy (FL)
			Jackson	Murphy (NC)
			Jackson Lee	Nadler
			Jacobs (CA)	Napolitano
			Jacobs (NY)	Neal
			Jayapal	Neguse
			Jeffries	Nehls
			Johnson (GA)	Newhouse
			Johnson (LA)	Newman
			Johnson (OH)	Norcross
			Johnson (SD)	Norman
			Johnson (TX)	Nunes
			Jones	O'Halleran
			Jordan	Oberholte
			Joyce (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez
			Joyce (PA)	Omar
			Kahele	Owens
			Kaptur	Palazzo
			Katko	Pallone
			Keating	Palmer
			Keller	Panetta
			Kelly (IL)	Pappas
			Kelly (MS)	Pascrell
			Kelly (PA)	Payne
			Khanna	Pence
			Kildee	Perlmutter
			Kilmer	Perry
			Kim (CA)	Peters
			Kim (NJ)	Pfluger
			Kind	Phillips
			Kinziger	Pingree
			Kirkpatrick	Porter
			Krishnamoorthi	Posey
			Kuster	Pressley
			Kustoff	Price (NC)
			LaHood	Quigley
			LaMalfa	Raskin
			Lamb	Reed
			Lamborn	Reschenthaler
			Langevin	Rice (NY)
			Larsen (WA)	Rice (SC)
			Larson (CT)	Rodgers (WA)
			Latta	Rogers (AL)
			LaTurner	Rogers (KY)
			Lawrence	Rose
			Lawson (FL)	Rosendale
			Lee (CA)	Ross
			Lee (NV)	Rouzer
			Leger Fernandez	Roy
			Lesko	Roybal-Allard
			Letlow	Ruiz
			Levin (CA)	Ruppersberger
			Levin (MI)	Rush
			Lieu	Rutherford
			Lofgren	Ryan
			Long	Salazar
			Loudermilk	Sánchez
			Lowenthal	Sarbanes
			Lucas	Scalise
			Luetkemeyer	Scanlon
			Luria	Schakowsky
			Lynch	Schiff
			Mace	Schneider
			Malinowski	Schrader
			Malliotakis	Schrier

Schweikert	Stevens	Vargas
Scott (VA)	Stewart	Veasey
Scott, David	Strickland	Vela
Sessions	Suozzi	Velázquez
Sewell	Swalwell	Wagner
Sherman	Takano	Walberg
Sherrill	Taylor	Walorski
Simpson	Tenney	Waltz
Sires	Thompson (CA)	Wasserman
Slotkin	Thompson (MS)	Schultz
Smith (MO)	Thompson (PA)	Waters
Smith (NE)	Tiffany	Watson Coleman
Smith (NJ)	Timmons	Weber (TX)
Smith (WA)	Titus	Welch
Smucker	Tlaib	Wenstrup
Soto	Tonko	Westerman
Spanberger	Torres (CA)	Wexton
Spartz	Torres (NY)	Wild
Speier	Trahan	Williams (GA)
Stansbury	Trone	Wilson (FL)
Stanton	Turner	Wilson (SC)
Stauber	Underwood	Wittman
Steel	Upton	Womack
Stefanik	Valadao	Yarmuth
Steil	Van Drew	Young
Steube	Van Duyne	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Bucshon	Gibbs	Pocan
Budd	Green (TN)	Scott, Austin
Cawthorn	Higgins (LA)	Webster (FL)
Davis, Rodney	Huizenga	Williams (TX)
Doyle, Michael F.	Mast	
	Mullin	

□ 1900

Ms. BASS and Mr. BERA changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Aderholt	Garcia (IL)	Meng (Jeffries)
(Moolenaar)	(Garcia (TX))	Napolitano
Allred (Wexton)	Granger	(Correa)
Auchincloss	(Calvert)	Neal (Lynch)
(Moulton)	Grijalva	Nunes (Garcia)
Bishop (GA)	(Stanton)	(CA)
(Butterfield)	Jackson (Nehls)	Payne (Pallone)
Buchanan	Johnson (TX)	Pfleger (Mann)
(LaHood)	(Jeffries)	Porter (Wexton)
Cardenas	Jones (Williams)	Ruiz (Correa)
(Carbajal)	(GA)	Rush
DeSaulnier	Kirkpatrick	(Underwood)
(Matsui)	(Stanton)	Smucker (Joyce)
Escobar (Garcia)	Lawson (FL)	(PA)
(TX)	(Evans)	Stewart (Owens)
Fallon (Nehls)	Leger Fernandez	Tonko (Pallone)
Frankel, Lois	(Jacobs (CA))	Trone (Beyer)
(Clark (MA))	McEachin	Wilson (FL)
Fulcher	(Wexton)	(Hayes)
(Simpson)	McHenry (Banks)	

REPORT ON H.R. 4502, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Ms. DELAURO, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117-96) on the bill (H.R. 4502) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JACK MILLER

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor Coach Jack Miller of Tybee Island, Georgia, who passed away on June 23 at the age of 91.

Jack dedicated his life to mentoring and inspiring young athletes in the community. Jack's head coaching career started at Vidalia High School in 1961 and would span 53 years at 11 different schools. He recorded over 700 wins during his career.

Jack was defined by his work ethic, which he passed along to his players. As a lifetime coach, mentor, and motivator, Jack earned numerous awards throughout his career, including the Nike Coach of the Year Lifetime Achievement Award and the John F. Hodges Oasis Award for his outstanding achievement in sports in Savannah.

The only thing he loved more than coaching was his loving family and friends.

Jack's positive impact on his players went well beyond his athletic fields, and I know his legacy will remain. My thoughts and prayers are with his family, friends, and all those who knew him during this most difficult time.

ENDING SYSTEMIC RACISM

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, most of the colleagues of this House know that I have introduced H.R. 40, the Commission to Study Slavery and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act, which can be defined as repairing.

I read to my colleagues an assessment of the U.N. Human Rights chief in a landmark report, launched after the killing of George Floyd in the United States, urging countries worldwide to do more to help end discrimination, violence, and systemic racism against people of African descent and to make amends to them, including repair, reparations.

That word strikes fear in most people's hearts and minds because they don't take a moment to understand what ending systemic racism and institutional racism is or what repairing is. Repairing is a global concept. It means that if you have been harmed or there is something broken, you fix it.

When you think about racism in the United States, it is something broken. There are many ways to address it: dealing with education and healthcare, dealing with the economy of people who have an enormous wealth gap, but breaching the gap and bringing people together.

I ask my colleagues for us to move forward on H.R. 40 because it is healing

legislation, and it will bring Americans together.

ENSURING U.S. REMAINS A LEADER IN TECH

(Mr. WALBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3003, the Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2021.

I want to thank my colleague from Michigan, Representative DINGELL, as well as my fellow 5G Caucus co-chairs, Congressman BILL JOHNSON and Congresswoman ANN KUSTER, for working with me on this important legislation to enhance United States' leadership in the development of wireless standards.

H.R. 3003 directs the NTIA to assist and encourage participation by trusted companies, both large and small, in international telecommunications standards-setting bodies like 3GPP and IEEE. These independent business-led entities determine the standards by which 5G operators, equipment manufacturers, software providers, and others build to.

Not surprisingly, countries like China are increasingly asserting their influence in these bodies in order to skew tech standards toward Chinese-controlled companies and their technologies.

We need a unified approach to push back against international competitors like Russia and China in order to protect U.S. national security, global competitiveness, and cost-effectiveness of wireless communications. Our bill does just that.

H.R. 3003 will undoubtedly help ensure the U.S. remains a leader in the future of tech.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

(Mrs. HARSHBARGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. HARSHBARGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Hyde amendment.

As a mother and grandmother of two precious grandsons, I am committed to protecting the life of the unborn.

Since enacted, the Hyde amendment ban on taxpayer-funded abortions has saved nearly 2½ million lives. We cannot understate the importance of this amendment in saving these precious, innocent lives.

I have taken care of young women with infertility problems for over 30 years, and they would love to cradle a precious baby in their arms. So many want to discard that precious child as just an unnecessary interruption in their way of life.

This is why we need to enact H.R. 18, the No Taxpayer Funding for Abortion Act, to ensure these pro-life protections remain in place.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BOURDEAUX). Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

RIISING INFLATION HURTS US ALL

(Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the ongoing economic crisis our Nation is facing.

Study after study has found that the Democrats' budget proposals attack every part of our economy, from gas prices to groceries to middle-class workers and small businesses. Americans are struggling to make a living.

Gas prices have skyrocketed to \$3.15 per gallon, the highest price for a gallon of gasoline since 2014 and a 42 percent increase from last year. As we continue to fall back into pre-pandemic routines, families hoping to travel this summer can't afford the rising prices for fuel.

I am also deeply concerned by the rising costs of everyday necessities. Over the past year, consumer prices have shot up 5.4 percent, reflecting the biggest increase since 2008, which was the last economic crisis the United States faced.

The bottom line is that hardworking American families cannot withstand the negative impacts of rising inflation. As long as this administration continues to spend trillions of dollars on failed policies, Americans will be left to foot the bill. I will continue to fight to ensure Oklahoma families and businesses do not suffer more in this economic crisis.

AMERICAN IDEAL WITHSTANDS TEST OF TIME

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, recently, I received an impassioned letter from Elizabeth Bradley, a young woman from Bessemer City, North Carolina, about the American ideal.

In her letter, she writes: "The American ideal is the revolutionary thought that it is not by government, nor wealth, nor any human intervention that people have rights, but by the divine power of God."

Ms. Bradley is exactly right, Madam Speaker.

The American ideal has withstood the test of time because of those who

put their faith in God's plan rather than their own.

Madam Speaker, let us never forget that we are one Nation under God, and the freedoms we proudly espouse are a gift that He has bestowed upon us.

□ 1915

HONORING DON PARRISH

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the storied career of Mr. Don Parrish as he celebrates his retirement as Senior Director of Regulatory Affairs at the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Don is a champion and friend of the U.S. agriculture industry through and through.

Don's legacy spans a variety of topics, but namely, he is renowned for his incredible work on the Clean Water Act and the waters of the U.S.

Don's role as an integral leader on this topic lead to his placement as chair of the Waters Advisory Coalition and to be named as a "Top 5 Player" on WOTUS in Politico.

Anyone who knows Don knows his deep love for both his work and his family, whom he frequently brags about.

The U.S. agriculture industry is better today because of Don's fierce dedication and advocacy.

Madam Speaker, I thank Don for his partnership and for the outstanding work he has done to improve the livelihood of America's farmers and ranchers.

I wish Don a fulfilling retirement. He has earned every bit of it.

HELPING PEOPLE MAINTAIN THEIR PHONE NUMBERS IS A GOOD STEP TOWARD NORMALCY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to see that this week we are taking up H.R. 678, the PHONE Act.

This bipartisan piece of legislation is common sense and helps real people after natural disasters.

This bill would place a moratorium on phone companies reassigning people's landline phone numbers when their house is destroyed by a natural disaster, such as forest fires, which I am having so many of in my district.

I have heard countless stories of people whose houses are burned down in wildfires that continue to get charged for their landline phone number, or their number is reassigned to a new customer.

This bill would help alleviate some stress and give people one less thing they have to deal with.

I am proud to cosponsor a bill that is stepping up and providing a solution to

help out wildfire victims and other natural disaster victims.

The goal of recovery is to bring back a sense of normalcy, and helping people maintain their phone number is a good step.

STANDING WITH THE PEOPLE OF CUBA

(Mr. WALTZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to stand with the people of Cuba. I rise today to stand with these brave people who are risking everything, their lives, their families, their livelihoods.

Standing for freedom in Cuba isn't an academic exercise. They not only put their lives on the line, they put their entire family's lives on the line. And as they do this they are reading from the Constitution of the United States of America, they are reading from the Declaration of Independence, they are waving the American flag. They are not waving flags of Europe or other countries. They are waving the American flag, the international symbol of freedom.

Madam Speaker, socialism does not work, is not working, has never worked anywhere around the world. The only place in the world where the Cuban people are not succeeding is in Cuba. We must stand with them. We will stand with them. And the Cuban people will be free.

FREEDOM FOR CUBA

(Mr. DIAZ-BALART asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, the people of Cuba are standing up for freedom, and they are suffering horrific consequences for it. They are getting murdered in the streets by the regime. They are getting killed in the streets by the regime.

And what they are asking for are just a couple of things. And what I am pleading for right now with the President of the United States is for some solidarity. And, yes, he made a couple statements, but where is his leadership?

What the Cuban people need right now is access to the internet that has been cut off by the Cuban regime. The Cuban people are not asking for remittances, they are not asking for aspirin, they are asking for freedom.

This President ran saying that he was going to renew a new era of American diplomacy. Why is he not rallying the world? Why is he not speaking about what is going on on the island of Cuba? Why is he not talking to the democracies, making sure that everybody understands that it is an illegitimate terrorist, murderous regime in Cuba, and the United States stands with the people and is going to make sure that the world stands with the people of Cuba, as well?

President Biden, this is a moment of leadership. Stand with the Cuban people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 18, NO TAXPAYER FUNDING FOR ABORTION ACT

(Mr. BRADY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to strongly oppose Democrats' cruel efforts to repeal the Hyde amendment.

My wife, Cathy, and I are proud parents because of two women in difficult situations who chose life and, through adoption, gave us two loving sons.

Since 1976, the Hyde amendment has saved the lives of nearly two and a half million innocent babies, and whether you are pro-abortion or pro-life, as I am, Americans have always agreed, Washington should not use their taxpayer dollars to pay for and encourage abortion.

Unfortunately, that is what President Biden is trying to do, repeal this important humanitarian protection of the innocent unborn.

This is an affront to the majority of Americans who do not want their tax dollars to fund abortion.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 18, and ask for its immediate consideration on the House floor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

CONGRESS MUST ACT NOW

(Ms. SALAZAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SALAZAR. Madam Speaker, libertad. Freedom. Abajo la dictadura. Down with the dictatorship.

These are the calls we are hearing from the people of Cuba.

They have taken to the streets demanding the end of the Castro tyranny.

We see the American flag waving on the streets of Havana because they yearn for the same thing we have: Freedom. We see the American flag waving on the streets of Havana because that is what they want, freedom.

Castro has taken repression to scientific levels. There are at this hour over 500 political prisoners and thousands more are in jail.

Madam Speaker, we are begging President Biden to stand with the Cu-

bans now. The Castro regime has cut off the internet so no one will see how they are torturing the Cuban people. America has the technology to provide internet now in Cuba.

We don't need any study groups about remittances. What we need is action. We need the President to grant the green light now so that Cubans can organize among themselves and can stay in the streets; so they don't feel abandoned; so they know the whole world is watching; so they can decide their own political future. Time is of the essence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members to observe proper decorum.

WILDFIRE AND DROUGHT UPDATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I want to speak with the body here about the situation in the West with wildfire and drought.

As so many of you know from the news, there is wildfire breaking out all over in the western States. My home State of California has several going on right now. I represent the very north part of the State, the First Congressional District, and we have fires routinely reaching now the five-digit mark, including the newest one known as the Dixie fire; it is over 30,000 acres. My understanding is, there are 11,000 new acres just last night burning up in the area of Feather River Canyon.

But this is not, unfortunately, news this time of year in the West. Anything west of the Rocky Mountains pretty much seems to be on the line.

What is going on is that for many years we in this country value the Smokey the Bear principle of putting out fires when they occur in the forest. And I think we still do value that. But what we haven't done on the back side of that is to manage our forest lands.

And so what we have seen in the decades since, a good-minded policy, a good-intended policy, is that the forests have built up so much fuel. So much damage gets done from all this fuel being built up from fire season. It kind of creates its own drought situation inside the forest there when you have more inventory per acre than what the forest can sustain, especially during a drought period. And so in the West, in California, it is known you are going to have drought years, you're going to have wet years. And it kind of goes with the program there.

So I am disturbed that we can't advance the ball more on really the type of forest management we need to be doing. We can sustain X amount of trees per acre, and this is depending on tree type, tree age, particular landscape, the particular weather pattern in a micro area, but if we are not doing

that then we are going to see this year after year.

So the U.S. Forest Service has kind of transitioned from—not that many years ago—about one-third of their budget would go for fire suppression and two-thirds for the good green work we call it, green harvest, permits, maintenance of forest roads and all the other things you do in the off season in order to make the asset protected from fire and also usable to the people. Because this is indeed the people's asset. And they are getting less and less access to it because of fire, but also just flat being closed down because of other environmental concerns that have been brought up.

That is a key part of the argument here is that we have had hundreds of thousands of acres burned. I will just stick with California for a moment here. And simple projects after the fact when we are talking salvage, salvage timber that needs to be removed after a fire, if you do that within a reasonably soon amount of time after a fire then you can still get value out of that timber. If you do it soon. No more than a year would be ideal.

But what happens is that when Forest Service goes to try and contract or do some of the work post fire to remove trees that will be dead or are already dead but still have a salvage value, you can make a timber product out of that, they get sued. The environmental groups come in and sue them saying, oh, we think you are going to take away habitat for the black-backed woodpecker or something like that. And indeed, what has already happened is the environment has already been ruined for quite a few years where the spotted owl might have been, where other owls might have been, or other wildlife had been.

You should see some of the horrific pictures of how the wildlife is affected in a fire like this. And these are not just a slow-moving fire, but these conflagrations that we have these days that move from treetop to treetop across the whole landscape.

And one of the saddest stories you will see is a rancher just right in my home county of Butte on the east side who wrote the story about how their family had been there for at least five generations and long-time ranchers there, and a fire whipped through there and took out so many of their livestock, but also the legacy, the land that they love has been ruined by fire in eastern Butte County, California, last year.

□ 1930

So what are we going to do? Are we going to continue to watch this go on year after year after year?

I have run legislation to try and make it just a little bit simpler to do basic, I think, commonsense idea of trimming around power lines, moving hazardous trees and foliage away from power lines. But that means you are going to have to cut some trees. That

means you are going to have to do some trimming. You are going to have to do some actual work. The environmental groups even sue over that.

I am hearing reports that one of the latest fires might have been where a hazardous tree fell into a power line. Why can't we create a zone around all power lines? The lines are already there—it is not like we are putting in new ones—to make it where there is enough distance around power lines so that if a tree does fall, it doesn't fall into them, and you get two bad things: a fire and blackouts.

So we will continue in Congress here to try and legislate that way. And I want to convince my colleagues on both sides of the aisle that this is very important, because we are losing millions of acres every year to wildfire, losing millions of acres of habitat for wildlife, millions of acres of wood products. As you see with wood products, spiraling—through the roof. It has added \$30,000 to \$40,000 easily to the cost of a new home because of the high cost of wood products. Anybody that has been to any of the vendors to buy a piece of plywood or two-by-four, it affects everybody. It isn't just those building homes.

I mean think about the folks that need—for other disasters, our friends that have to suffer hurricanes down there. Where do they get the plywood to be able to board up for that? We have to produce these products. We have to produce them domestically. We can't import everything in this country.

In my real life, I am a farmer. And we can't continue to have the situation where we are going to rely on imported food or somehow replace our wood products. For some reason, the United States is the number two importer of wood of all countries. Why are we importing wood when we have so much of an overload and over-inventory in our western States? So we should be employing our people and getting that material out.

Now, people are going to be fearful that, Oh, you are talking about clear-cutting. No, it isn't clear-cutting. That is the first thing they want to ask you when you have a press conference or something about it: "So you want to clear-cut everything." No. We do this in zones. We do this with thinning. You do areas where you might do a 30-acre spot but then you plant it back, especially on private land. And you can tell what the private land is versus the Federal land that is basically almost not managed by flying over it after a fire or especially 5 years after a fire when you can see the checkerboard pattern you find so frequently of land ownership in forested areas. The private lands have already reclaimed. They have already salvaged. They have already started planting back. You can see the green; you can see order coming back to those forests there.

In the Federal land, you can still see the same snags. The same ghost trees—

they call them—are there, left behind to—who knows when they will ever get around to it.

And what does that mean? It propagates the next fire, the next time lightning strikes, or the next flame blows through, or the next time there might be some kind of an accident.

So I really, really want to get the attention of my colleagues here in Congress, those that regulate the forest, those in the U.S. Forest Service, and those of the American people, their attention to what is going on, because this is not sustainable. It is not good. It is not good for anything I have talked about with wildlife, the asset the American people own in these Federal lands.

And we must do something to address some things that might be inconvenient: cutting some trees—not all of the trees—you might have control burns during the correct time of the year to get rid of some of the slash. But on the positive side, why aren't we using this biomass, taking this wooded material out here that doesn't turn into a two-by-four or baseball bat, or what have you, and turning that into something useful that we can use to generate electricity.

Heaven knows, we don't have an oversupply of electricity generated in California. We even saw Texas was a problem last winter. So we are going to need to develop these sources, and that means jobs in these rural communities, jobs cleaning up the forests, any dependable 24/7 electricity supply because you could control the fuel. Solar, you don't control the fuel. You have to have a sunny day without clouds or have it not be nighttime.

The wind machines, you can't control them either. 24/7 fuel sources, whether it is hydro, whether it is new, whether it is natural gas, or biomass using these wooded products, we need to use for something positive anyway, we need to put them to work so we have a stable grid.

Heaven knows, with all the new demands that are being made by environmental-minded people on more electric cars, getting rid of gas stoves, getting rid of gas water heaters—all for electricity. Where is all this electricity going to come from? We can be generating it with things that come from our forests with these byproducts, so we need to be putting them to work.

So I just implore everybody that has a role in making a decision around here, in Congress, with our Federal agencies, environmental groups, could you please back off a little bit and let some of this good work happen. And the American people, listen to what we are talking about and encourage those folks that may be timid or not inclined to want to do the type of forest management, encourage your Member of Congress this has got to be done, because this air quality affects all the west. Last year, some of it even blew back all the way to the East Coast from fires that were happening in Cali-

fornia and the West. So we can do a heck of a lot better.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the time here tonight. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER), my good colleague.

IN RECOGNITION OF JOHN "BAM" CARNEY

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great Kentucky Statesman and a true friend. This past weekend, Kentucky lost one of its best. My dear friend, and the former majority leader of the Kentucky House of Representatives, Bam Carney.

Bam represented his home county of Taylor and Adair County in the Kentucky General Assembly for many years. He rose as high as majority leader, and remained there and would have been there as long as he wanted to be majority leader until he fell ill. And those of us who have kept up with Bam over the past year and-a-half know that he fought a battle that few people could have fought over the past year and-a-half.

I am sad to report that this past weekend, Bam passed away, but he will never be forgotten. The history books will write about Bam Carney, and they will talk about his role as majority leader of the Kentucky House of Representatives. They will also talk about his role as a great educator, and a leader for education in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Madam Speaker, I want to take a few moments to recognize Bam Carney, my friend. When you are involved in politics, you get to meet a lot of political people. And I had the pleasure of serving in the Kentucky House of Representatives with Bam Carney. I remember when he arrived in Frankfort, Kentucky, a few years after I got there. And Bam immediately made an impression on me. He wasn't like everybody else in Frankfort. Bam was genuine. What you saw is what you got. Bam and I became very close friends. In fact, I considered Bam Carney one of my best friends. We worked together on legislation, our families became close, we played a lot of golf together. I never beat Bam, by the way. Not many people did beat Bam Carney on the golf course. But we became friends. He stayed at my house on weekends. We traveled together. Bam was someone that you could trust. Bam was someone that—in politics it is rare to say—but you always knew where he stood. And if he told you something, then that was good as gold because he stuck with his word.

Bam wasn't like most politicians. Bam didn't want to hide from the controversial issues or the tough issues, the issues that Bam knew might not be the most popular issues in his district. But Bam did what was right and what he felt was right for the people he represented.

Bam was a career educator; a basketball coach. Bam played college baseball

at Berea. Bam was a Christian. In fact, one of the last things that he said was he was ready to go to heaven. And I know that is where he is right now. Bam was a great brother, a great father. Bam was a great leader, a great friend, just an all-around great person.

Kentucky lost a great statesman this past weekend in Bam Carney. I hope that those of us who knew Bam can learn from the greatness of Bam Carney, the great person he was, the great leader he was, and the great representative of the people that he was. Bam represented the people, not the special interests.

Madam Speaker, I can't say enough heartfelt things to Bam Carney's family: His mother, his brothers, his sister, his two sons. They have endured a lot over the past year and-a-half through Bam's sickness, and they never left his side, never gave up hope; always having a positive attitude. Bam Carney is the kind of person that we all need in legislative bodies, someone you can count on and someone that is honest and someone that is in the legislative body for the right reason.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the time today on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives to recognize the great life of a great Kentucky leader and a great Kentucky friend, Bam Carney.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JAMES OTIS CATLIN

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. James Otis Catlin of Sebree, Kentucky, who passed away earlier this month—July 9, 2021—at the age of 90. James was a hard worker throughout his life. He was a proud Korean War veteran, earning a Bronze Star and Purple Heart.

His love for our country and service-members continued after his military career, and he joined the Austin Collins American Legion Post 243 in 1952, eventually becoming its oldest member.

James was a dedicated servant of the Lord and an active member of Sebree General Baptist Church. His humble service touched many in Webster County and all of Kentucky's First Congressional District.

I will always be grateful for the sacrifice of our Nation's heroes. I was proud to represent James in Congress, and his enduring legacy of service and faith will live on through his family, friends, and all those he impacted.

HONORING MARK AND LORI WILSON

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, for 141 years, on the first Saturday in August, people from all over Kentucky make their way to the small community of Fancy Farm in far Western Kentucky for the annual Fancy Farm picnic, hosted by St. Jerome Catholic Church in Graves County.

Thousands gather to enjoy good food, good people, and good old-fashioned political stump speaking. Over 19,500 pounds of pork and mutton are served, along with hundreds of pounds of fresh home-cooked vegetables and home-made pies and cakes. All funds raised benefit St. Jerome Catholic Church for

charitable endeavors. Additionally, the Fancy Farm picnic is entirely a community effort made up of local volunteers.

Madam Speaker, today, I would like to honor two of those volunteers—Mark and Lori Wilson—for their 15 years of service as chairs of the picnic-speaking committee. Mark and Lori have dedicated countless hours to make the Fancy Farm picnic a great success.

I was especially honored when Mark and Lori asked me to serve as master of ceremonies at the 2012 Fancy Farm picnic when I was Kentucky's commissioner of agriculture. Their efforts to create a successful picnic every year are invaluable.

Mark and Lori Wilson will be stepping aside and paving the way for new community leaders to step up and fill this role. However, I know that Mark and Lori will continue to be an active presence not only on the Fancy Farm stage, but in their proud Graves County community. I personally appreciate not only their years of service, but also their friendship.

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Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. COMER for his tribute to the good people of Kentucky and the service you do there. They are served well by him and the work he does here in Washington, D.C.

Madam Speaker, I would like to re-sume for a few moments to what I was mentioning beforehand on forestry and the effects on our natural resources. Year after year, as I was mentioning, there are tens and hundreds of thousands, even millions, of acres of wildfire affecting our habitat and air quality. What I didn't get to touch on was water quality as well.

You will find, when you burn these mountainsides, you burn those slopes, and indeed, with so much inventory on hand there of trees per acre and brush and other dead vegetative materials, when this all burns, it burns catastrophically. In a lot of cases, you get a moonscape that is left behind. With that, there is a great amount of ash and other material that, because it is on a mountainside and hillside, it eventually is picked up by the next rainfall and/or snowpack and washes down the whole watershed into our brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, and, eventually, the lakes that we have.

This also creates a toxic environment, when you have that much ash material going down and almost actually plugging the lakes, for example.

I talked to folks in the hydroelectric business there. With all that ash and soil erosion—really, the soil erosion is a big, big part of that, too—they have to go in and clear the bottom of the lakes in some cases to keep their hydro projects running. Otherwise, you have less and less electricity being generated and the cost of all that to the taxpayers and to those water rights holders, et cetera.

When we talk about wildfire in the West, it isn't just, yes, we lost a few trees and some deer got burned, some mountain lions and bear, and all that, which is all really important, but there is a lot more than meets the eye with all this.

If we talk about the electricity grid for a moment, if the hydroelectric plants can't operate—and we are already stretched the way we are for electricity in the country and in the West because the shift has been pushed, with so much emphasis on doing it all with solar or wind power because we want to fulfill these renewable ideals. They are fine. They are fine in their own segment, what have you, but they are not fulfilling that big of a percentage of our grid yet.

We are still reliant upon a big part of our grid coming even as legacy from coal, natural gas, hydro, and nuclear. We are not just going to replace that overnight, and we are not going to do it, certainly, cost-effectively with these expensive forms of electricity.

Everything still needs to remain on the table. It is very important that we are domestically in charge of our electricity generation, our energy, and our energy policy not relying on imported.

The wildfire effects do have a wide ripple across a lot of our lives. It gets back to: Are we going to manage our forests, or are we going to watch them burn?

Manage it means jobs for us. It means wood products that are grown domestically, paper products. Heaven knows, we use plenty of paper around here. Why not have that product come from something that is going to employ somebody and help make our forest a better place?

For the power grid, we always seem to be on the edge, in the hot summer, of having to shut off. Indeed, they call it Flex Alert in California, where they are asking people to shut down the usage of electricity. They already contract ahead of time with large manufacturers like the cement manufacturers and others to say that we might need you—they are contracted ahead of time to shut down at a phone call, basically, saying: We are going to have to shut you off for the rest of the afternoon. Stop that production and stop that work because the rest of our power grid is going to be in trouble if we don't get these voluntary, precontracted sign-ups shut down.

They are asking regular households to do that. I saw an alert the other day—it is almost hysterical—asking people to not charge their electric cars between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. This is at the same time we are getting the bum's rush to say: Hey, convert to electric cars.

California has a mandate to eliminate new combustion engine cars by, I think, 2035. Just make it up out of nowhere, no more of those cars.

Are we going to have a power grid that can do that? And then, do people want to buy these cars? Is it more than

just idealists who want to purchase these vehicles or more who want to just drive in the special high-occupancy vehicle lane that has a sticker on it in California so you can use your car there?

Is this what vehicle choice looks like for folks? I am not against them, but I don't like having things crammed down people's throats like that either.

So, what are we going to do? Our forests, our energy grid, all of these things work together. I was talking about the fires that break out because the trees and other foliage can come in contact with power lines, or a downed power line might light up a forest as well.

We have to be wise about how we are managing these things. Forestry is required that takes that into account.

Our power lines, we still need to deliver the power from where it is generated. We have so much hydroelectric power up in my area, yet they want to remove dams. They want to remove the dams that are making this clean, 100 percent renewable power up in the Klamath Basin, where farmers this year are getting zero percent of their allocation of water—zero.

How do you do that to a group of people, just taking that away? Especially in the Klamath Basin, these farmers own the water rights for that Klamath Project that was built by the Federal Government, and Oregon, of course, has upheld that water right. Yet, the Federal Government muscled the water away anyhow, just muscled it away because it thinks it can.

Agriculture in California has taken devastating hits on water supply this year. Some districts are as low as 5 percent, and even others getting zero. Others are getting smaller cuts but still getting cut.

In our State, we have many crops that we grow over 90 percent of what the United States uses. In my area, there are a lot of olives grown, table olives and olive oil. Imagine not being able to get that commodity and having to rely on imports totally for that because we don't have a heads-up plan in this country that accounts for what we produce and should be producing.

Our wood products need to come from the U.S. Our ag products need to come from the U.S. Our energy, so we can be self-sufficient, needs to come from the U.S.

We need to store more water in the Western States so we can produce these things, so we can produce hydroelectric power, so we can produce these ag products. We have environmental groups pushing to tear dams out that are already in place, stretching our power grid, stretching the food that comes to your table.

Just look them up. How many crops come from California that you rely on nationally that you wouldn't get if they weren't grown there, or we can turn to other countries to import from?

There was kind of a popular saying or a bumper sticker amongst agriculture

some years ago: If you like imported oil, you will love imported food.

At what point are we going to wake up to this? Environmental groups are doing a lot of winning on this. Yet, at the end of the day, what they are pushing for doesn't actually do much to help the species they claim to be saving.

The delta smelt, which is part of the delta just east of the bay area in northern California, since 1992, I think they have been usurping and taking away more and more water from agriculture, from human use, to run through the delta to try to keep the salinity level low, with the theory that will help the delta smelt.

The population has continually decreased since that time to where, when they are out there doing surveys—they call them trawls. The last several surveys, they haven't found any. They are not finding the species. Yet, hundreds of thousands of acre-feet of water and more are just being flushed through the delta because they still have the biological opinions put out by somebody in government and somebody willing to sue to stop the ability of that water to be used properly, for people use or even a purpose that would be helpful for the economy.

Why does it have to be this way? There is a page on Facebook that I would invite everybody to look at and to watch if you are interested at all in where your food comes from and why our resources in California and the West are being managed the way they are but especially with the intent being on our water supply in California.

California water supply isn't just important to California. It is important to the whole country for these fresh fruit and vegetable products, the nut crops, and other things that are produced there that are not produced anywhere in this country otherwise or in very, very tiny percentages elsewhere.

All of your almonds pretty much come from California. Yet, there is all this rhetoric out there, like the almonds are using all the water, that we are exporting all the water. No, the water doesn't actually leave the State. Each almond nut doesn't have that much water in it. It goes back into recharging the groundwater. It goes back into keeping the local economy growing those trees that replace CO₂ with oxygen.

Madam Speaker, I would like for you to check out this page on Facebook. It is called the California Water for Food and People Movement. A young lady named Kristi Diener on there puts out excellent information all the time on all the different aspects of California water and why that is important to everybody.

We have the possibility of adding more water supply to our States. We could raise the Shasta Dam located in Shasta County near Redding, California, far up north. You could raise it 18 feet and augment it by about 630,000 acre-feet of additional water supply when you fill the lake.

Also, another one called Sites Reservoir in the western part of the Sacramento Valley, it is about 70 to 80 miles south of the Shasta Dam. That would mean up to 1.5 million acre-feet of water that could be stored there when you fill that project.

Those chunks of water would go a long way toward helping to keep the crops growing, as well as people's needs and cities.

It is my view, as low as the lakes are getting right now, Lake Shasta, Lake Oroville, Lake Folsom, San Luis Reservoir, where water is transferred to after having been pumped through the delta—except they can't because the State pumps and the Federal pumps are hardly running because they think they are helping the delta smelt. If these reservoirs are all full, we can go up to 5 years if we are not wasting the water on biological things that don't make sense.

We need to do a lot more to augment our water supply so we can keep growing the crops and have an economy of domestically grown products that are high quality and that people enjoy. And they won't know they are missing it until you can't get it.

For seeing good information, on this Facebook page, the California Water for Food and People Movement, check into that because it is at least a counterargument to what you hear all the time in the press and in the news about what farmers are doing or how water storage is bad and how dams are bad.

Dams, you get several good things by their existence. You get stored water for people in ag, as well as water that would not exist in summertime or in the fall that you could help with fish flows. Imagine that? You get hydroelectric generation. You get prevention against floods because you can store this water during the wild rainy season and keep that.

The Army Corps of Engineers runs those operations for flood control around the country. Imagine the flooding you would have in those regions that can have that high flow during extraordinary rain events.

You get recreation. You get a lot of good things from storing water, and we used to do that. We used to think ahead to do that. Now, we think we are getting ahead by tearing out this infrastructure that people need and actually can be beneficial and is beneficial to nature as well.

We have to start thinking soundly and logically about what we are doing. That is why I have spent so much time on the Agriculture Committee, the Natural Resources Committee, and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee talking about these issues. We have an opportunity with an infrastructure bill or two or three coming up here to do some real things in that.

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I think most people when they think of infrastructure are thinking of our

highways, the basic transportation they use every day. They are thinking of things like levies, whether that is in my area of northern California or Louisiana or all around the country, that help prevent floods and keep water where we want it instead of where we don't want it, and water storage itself, the dams that make so much possible, as I mentioned, hydroelectric power, stored water, recreation, and flood control. It just makes sense.

Why aren't we getting back to a sensible way of thinking about that?

We are just letting the environmental groups and the press—they seem to want to cozy up to their argument and not get the counter side to this.

Meanwhile, I have many constituents who aren't farming at all this year, not growing crops and doing that honest, good work that they have done for generations. These are good, hardworking people. Sometimes I wonder why they keep doing it because they don't seem to be appreciated for what they are doing. It is always a fight. They always have got to be heading into town to defend something, defend their water supply, defend their land uses, or defend against some more regulations thought up by somebody in Sacramento or in Washington, D.C., who really doesn't understand or seem to care about why they do what they do.

It makes this hard sometimes because as a Representative I go back home, and I tell them: We are not having any really great answers coming out of Washington, D.C., lately.

Under the Biden administration they are talking about pushing to reinstall the WOTUS regulations, the Waters of the United States. There are those in the Federal Government and environmental movements who think that every drop of rainfall somehow belongs to the Federal Government or State government for them to regulate.

Madam Speaker, you have people trying to collect rainwater off their roofs into rain barrels and getting in trouble for that sometimes. The water running off their driveway, they can't corral that water. They can't build a stock pond to keep water for their stock because somehow that is affecting the whole water table or the whole water system. That is how far they want to interpret things—Waters of the United States.

I tell you what, Madam Speaker, not everything belongs to the government. We have operated agriculture in this country for 200 years and done pretty well for the most part, and we are always working to improve and have better, more efficient water usage, better fertilizers, developing herbicides and things that leave less of a footprint behind or zero footprint behind and still produce a safe crop.

People really should be asking questions. Ask these questions of the Biden administration. Ask them of the EPA. Ask them in your home State, Madam Speaker, as you see this stuff going on.

Where are we going to get our food supply?

Where are we going to get our electricity supply?

Where are we going to get our wood supply?

Where are we getting our fuel from? Enjoy this \$4 fuel—almost \$5 as I saw on the way to the airport today in Sacramento.

It doesn't have to be this way.

We need pipelines, we need domestically produced energy, and we can do it ecologically soundly. This isn't new ground. This isn't the 1850s or the 1860s when they hydraulic mined old mountain sides and they killed all the buffalo and cut all the trees. We are way smarter than that.

Yet, Madam Speaker, you would still think that from the way the media covers it and the way the environmentalists talk about it in their groups and their fundraising pushes that it is the 1860s all over again. It isn't. We are pretty wise about how we manage our resources for our farms.

These are our families' legacies.

Why would we not take care of them?

Why would we not take care of the soil?

We do. We can do it better than any of those folks with their wide-eyed ideas who come around saying: "We could put your land into a long-term legacy that we help control," and pretty soon you are eating from their hand on how you manage your own farm, how you manage your own land, or maybe you decide to manage not to farm it for a while. You might be required to farm it anyway because it is now a habitat.

Where did all this come from?

Don't we trust rural people anymore to make good decisions?

Don't we trust these people who work from sunup to sundown who provide for us from their heart and from their soul?

Don't we trust them?

Do we trust bureaucrats in D.C. or Sacramento or other State capitals?

I don't. Not anymore.

We have got to do better, and it is going to take the American public getting behind this, not just politicians here and not just ones locally because sometimes they are hesitant, and they are afraid to. We have to be bold. We have to be loud about this. And we have to speak up every 2 years at election time if they are not doing it because we are in big trouble right now.

If California doesn't get above average rainfall next year, I don't know how much of agriculture is going to be in business. The lakes are getting to be at record low pretty soon. If California is not farming nearly to the percentage of what it does, it will affect everybody in this country. They will see it in prices, and they will see it in availability.

Look at the store shelves already, how hard it is to keep certain things on the shelf when you go in and ask for it and it is not there, Madam Speaker. In

restaurants if you ask for certain menu items, they are not even there.

I went through a drive-through the other day, and half the items weren't available.

What is going on in production?

Yes, we know it has been a year of COVID, but production of basic hard items, car parts, any other manufactured item, nobody is going to work, or nobody can get the resources mined and shipped and made into an end product that people need.

We have to wake up here.

What is going on that the means of production we are either exporting it or we are shutting it down and we are putting the clamps on it?

Heaven knows \$6 trillion out of thin air spending last year because of the COVID mess, and yet trillions and trillions more are being proposed and sought to be spent upcoming on things that are not going to produce a rebounding, stronger economy but instead fulfill political goals.

What are we doing?

They are still pursuing high-speed rail in California—something the voters were told would cost \$33 billion when it was voted on, I think in 2008, \$33 billion the voters were told. That price now is over \$120 billion. It is only partially done. It is going to stop in an orchard somewhere around Bakersfield and go to another town in the northern part of the valley there where it will be a full rail line. For a \$120 billion price tag we could build three large dams and lakes, and California would not be worried about water supply once those were built and filled.

Yet we chase these boondoggle things, either to fulfill campaign promises or some kind of idea of that something will be green and environmental. We are not going to have the resources we need the way we are going to fulfill the power grid for the amount of electricity that needs to be produced. We are not going to have it. We are going to wake up someday with electric cars that won't go and appliances that won't turn on because of shortsighted thinking.

Do the math, Madam Speaker. We have got to do the math and hold accountable the people who are spreading this misinformation. If it just doesn't seem right or sensible to you, Madam Speaker, trust your little voice. Trust your instinct on that because when this stuff doesn't add up, you are probably right. It doesn't. I have seen it enough around here to know it doesn't add up long-term.

I don't normally do this open mic business here, but I am watching my constituents being burned out of where they live. I am watching them being pushed out by an economy that doesn't support what they used to produce of things that people need and people used to need and still will need. I am watching normal, hardworking Americans feeling a little hopeless right now, and I don't feel great about it because there is not more I can do as one of 435 in this room to help fix it.

But we get up every day, and we try and get this message out. That is why I use this microphone, because we can't let this fall on our watch.

I ask the people to dig in, pay attention, and hold accountable those who are putting the noose around the neck of our rural economy and things that all Americans rely on.

Help us out. We desperately need it.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 26. An act to amend the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, to correct a provision on the prohibition on the use of a reverse auction, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 20, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1624. A letter from the SVP/Controller, Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines, transmitting the 2020 Management Report of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines including financial statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1625. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the annual report to Congress concerning the intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communications, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2519(3); Public Law 90-351, Sec. 802 (as amended by Public Law 111-174, Sec. 6(3)); (124 Stat. 1217); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1626. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the annual report on bankruptcy statistics mandated by the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 159(b)(3); Public Law 109-8, Sec. 601(a); (119 Stat. 119); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1627. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Sioux City, IA [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0176; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ACE-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1628. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Wareham, MA [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1187; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ANE-9] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1629. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Worcester, MA [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1188; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ANE-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1630. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH (AHD) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0199; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00016-R; Amendment 39-21579; AD 2021-11-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1631. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0113; Product Identifier 2017-SW-140-AD; Amendment 39-21584; AD 2021-11-22] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1632. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0140; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01531-T; Amendment 39-21582; AD 2021-11-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1633. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1113; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-00893-T; Amendment 39-21580; AD 2021-11-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1634. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Textron Canada Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Limited) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0185; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-00265-R; Amendment 39-21581;

AD 2021-11-19] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1635. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Engine Alliance Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0445; Project Identifier AD-2021-00268-E; Amendment 39-21588; AD 2021-12-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1636. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1183; Project Identifier 2019-SW-008-AD; Amendment 39-21565; AD 2021-11-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1637. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0458; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00595-T; Amendment 39-21602; AD 2021-12-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 30, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2928. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a voluntary Cyber Sense program to test the cybersecurity of products and technologies intended for use in the bulk-power system, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-92). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 2931. A bill to provide for certain programs and developments in the Department of Energy concerning the cybersecurity and vulnerabilities of, and physical threats to, the electric grid, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-93). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3119. A bill to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act with respect to functions assigned to Assistant Secretaries, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-94). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. ROSS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 535. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2467) to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2668) to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to affirmatively confirm the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to seek permanent injunctions and other equitable relief for violations of

any provision of law enforced by the Commission; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3985) to amend the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 to expedite the special immigrant visa process for certain Afghan allies, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-95). Referred to the House Calendar.

Ms. DELAUNO: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 4502. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-96). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 4505. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-97). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 4500. A bill to incentivize States to provide robust qualified immunity to law enforcement officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SCANLON, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 4501. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Office for Access to Justice in the Department of Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HARDER of California, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BACON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. SOTO, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. CASE, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. CHU, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SIREN, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RYAN, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. LAMB, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. CROW):

H.R. 4503. A bill to exclude from consideration as income under the housing assistance programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development amounts received by a family from the Department of Veterans Affairs for service-related disabilities of a member of the family, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LAMALFA (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. ROSENDALE):

H.R. 4504. A bill to establish a biochar demonstration project for federally recognized Indian Tribes and Alaska Native corporations to support the development and commercialization of biochar; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the

Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. AMODEI (for himself and Mr. LAMB):

H.R. 4506. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish tests and vaccinations to veterans during public health emergencies; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself and Mr. WALORSKI):

H.R. 4507. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 4508. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide compensation for direct victims of civil rights era violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRADY (for himself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. ESTES, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. NUNES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. HERN, and Mr. REED):

H.R. 4509. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. KUSTER, and Ms. SEWELL):

H.R. 4510. A bill to provide for the designation of areas as Health Enterprise Zones to reduce health disparities and improve health outcomes in such areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 4511. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to authorize the use of emergency use authorization data and real world evidence gathered during an emergency to support premarket applications for drugs, biological products, and devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 4512. A bill to amend section 416 of title 39, United States Code, to remove the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue semipostals except as provided for by an Act of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CHABOT, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 4513. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide for the establishment of an enhanced cybersecurity assistance and protections for small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 4514. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to fund projects to restore and modernize National Laboratories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GARBARINO (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CHABOT, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 4515. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for

small business development center counselors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. GARCIA of California (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. ROSENDALE):

H.R. 4516. A bill to establish a categorical exclusion to expedite certain critical response actions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. BABIN, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 4517. A bill to prohibit international travel by the Secretary of State until all passport agencies are fully reopened, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. HERRELL (for herself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. ROSENDALE, and Mrs. BOEBERT):

H.R. 4518. A bill to establish a categorical exclusion for certain forest management activities related to wildfire prevention and drought mitigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HICE of Georgia (for himself and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 4519. A bill to amend the Act of August 25, 1958, commonly known as the "Former Presidents Act of 1958", with respect to the monetary allowance payable to a former President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HUFFMAN (for himself, Mr. JONES, Ms. OMAR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 4520. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to require transportation planners to consider projects and strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself and Mr. LUCAS):

H.R. 4521. A bill to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KIND (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 4522. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the admission of certain sons and daughters of citizens of the United States, which citizens served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States abroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 4523. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to penalize false communications to cause an emergency response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 4524. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 4525. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LIEU (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SIRE, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 4526. A bill to establish an Office of City and State Diplomacy within the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 4527. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a separation oath for members of the Armed Forces who are separating from military service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 4528. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to study the feasibility of establishing a pilot program to assign certain officers of the Armed Forces to serve as directors of medical centers of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H.R. 4529. A bill to affirm the religious freedom of taxpayers who are conscientiously opposed to participation in war, to provide that the income, estate, or gift tax payments of such taxpayers be used for non-military purposes, to create the Religious Freedom Peace Tax Fund to receive such tax payments, to improve revenue collection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCNERNEY:

H.R. 4530. A bill to establish the Office of Technologists within the Federal Trade Commission; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MEUSER (for himself and Mr. PHILLIPS):

H.R. 4531. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to require a report on 7(a) agents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. ESTES, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 4532. A bill to provide for the conduct of demonstration projects to test the effectiveness of subsidized employment for TANF recipients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, and Mr. CURTIS):

H.R. 4533. A bill to amend the General Education Provisions Act to allow the release of education records to facilitate the award of a recognized postsecondary credential; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 4534. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a border carbon adjustment for the importation of certain goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on

Science, Space, and Technology, Energy and Commerce, Foreign Affairs, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. HERN, and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 4535. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 4536. A bill to prohibit assistance provided under the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families from being accessed through the use of an electronic benefit transfer card at any store that offers marijuana for sale; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 4537. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 4538. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 4539. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to target funds to truly needy families; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMUCKER (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 4540. A bill to amend title IV-A of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIFFANY (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. BENTZ):

H.R. 4541. A bill to amend the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 to provide clarification with respect to certain categorical exclusion authority relating to insect and disease infestation and wildfire resilience projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JONES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. SIRE):

H.R. 4542. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to provide grants for energy improvements to certain public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 4543. A bill to provide for the conduct of demonstration projects to provide coordinated case management services for TANF recipients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 4544. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. MFUME, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MANNING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. CHU, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CARSON, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Mr. BOWMAN):

H. Res. 536. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of July 19 through July 25, 2021, as "Black Maternal Mental Health Awareness Week", and supporting the goals and ideals of raising awareness and understanding of maternal mental health conditions as they affect Black individuals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 537. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to limit the eligibility for nomination to serve as Speaker of the House of Representatives to Members and Members-elect of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas (for herself, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. KEATING):

H. Res. 538. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Bebe Moore Campbell Black, indigenous, and people of color ("BIPOC") Mental Health Awareness Month in July 2021; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MCEACHIN (for himself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Ms. WEXTON):

H. Res. 539. A resolution recognizing the maternal health crisis in the United States and the importance of reducing mortality and morbidity among all women, and honoring mothers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 4500.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 4501.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clauses 3 and 18 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 4503.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. LAMALFA:

H.R. 4504.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. AMODEI:

H.R. 4506.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:

H.R. 4507.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. BACON:

H.R. 4508.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BRADY:

H.R. 4509.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. BROWN:

H.R. 4510.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Commerce Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 3)

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 4511.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

That provision gives Congress the power “to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.”

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By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 4512.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The attached legislation falls under Congress’ enumerated constitutional authority to regulate the postal system pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 7.

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 4513.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8

By Mr. FOSTER:

H.R. 4514.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GARBARINO:

H.R. 4515.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution, which provides Congress with the ability to enact legislation to provide for the general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. GARCIA of California:

H.R. 4516.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

H.R. 4517.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I,

Section 8, Clause 1. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Ms. HERRELL:

H.R. 4518.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2

Article I, Section 8, clause 1

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. HICE of Georgia:

H.R. 4519.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I: The Congress shall have Power To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in this Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. HUFFMAN:

H.R. 4520.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Impost and Excises; to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Ms. JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 4521.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. KIND:

H.R. 4522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 4523.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 4524.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. LAHOOD:

H.R. 4525.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. LIEU:

H.R. 4526.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 4527.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. MAST:

H.R. 4528.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. McGOVERN:

H.R. 4529.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. McNERNEY:

H.R. 4530.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 4531.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

“The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .”

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 4532.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 4533.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 4534.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 4535.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. RICE of South Carolina:

H.R. 4536.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 4587.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri:

H.R. 4538.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 4539.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. SMUCKER:

H.R. 4540.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. TIFFANY:

H.R. 4541.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the Constitution.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 4542.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . .

By Mrs. WALORSKI:

H.R. 4543.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 4544.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 18: Mr. MELER and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 68: Mrs. TRAHAN and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 178: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 180: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 279: Mr. GARAMENDI.

H.R. 310: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. STEIL, Mr. KILMER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, and Mr. MCCLINTOCK.

H.R. 366: Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. STANSBURY, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 402: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 421: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. JACOBS of California, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 432: Ms. CHU, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 434: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 460: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 477: Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 552: Mr. CHABOT.

H.R. 556: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 616: Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 623: Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. CROW.

H.R. 670: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 679: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 763: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 783: Ms. ESHOO, Ms. WILD, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 825: Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 826: Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 845: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 855: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 881: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 882: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 913: Mr. SABLAN.

H.R. 928: Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 955: Mr. RUTHERFORD, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 991: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 997: Mr. DESJARLAIS.

H.R. 1006: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 1012: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. COMER, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 1016: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 1019: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1057: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1066: Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LAMALFA, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1109: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1145: Mr. POSEY and Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 1158: Ms. HOULAHAN and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1176: Mr. MFUME and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 1179: Mr. GARBARINO, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. PENCE, Ms. TITUS, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 1185: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 1242: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 1250: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 1304: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 1317: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 1344: Mr. KAHELE and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 1346: Mr. RUSH and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 1348: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 1368: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1385: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1436: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 1456: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 1476: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 1505: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 1517: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 1592: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1661: Mr. DEUTCH and Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1670: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 1693: Mr. GOHMERT and Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 1733: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 1734: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 1743: Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 1754: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 1808: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 1813: Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 1842: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. NEAL, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. CHU, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. JONES, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KILMER, Mr. TONKO, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 1884: Mr. BROWN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. QUIGLEY, and Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 1917: Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.

H.R. 1948: Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1950: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 1974: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 2049: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 2060: Mr. PERLMUTTER.

H.R. 2102: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 2137: Ms. TENNEY.

H.R. 2166: Mr. GIBBS, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. STEEL, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 2175: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 2192: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 2234: Mr. MCEACHIN and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 2240: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 2244: Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 2256: Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 2310: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 2328: Mr. COOPER, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. HORSFORD, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 2339: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 2352: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 2376: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 2379: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 2424: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 2455: Mr. NEHLS, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 2503: Ms. MATSUI, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 2517: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 2525: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 2588: Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 2626: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 2650: Mr. KILMER, Mr. BAIRD, and Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2654: Mr. MORELLE and Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 2682: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 2734: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 2748: Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. HERN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. SIRE, Mr. GONZÁLEZ of Ohio, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. RYAN, Mr. CRIST, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 2770: Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 2795: Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. CROW.

H.R. 2811: Mr. ESTES, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. PORTER, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. VEASEY, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 2813: Ms. SPEIER.

H.R. 2887: Ms. BASS.

H.R. 2893: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 2903: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 2918: Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. SALAZAR.

H.R. 2928: Mr. CROW and Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 2931: Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 2999: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 3001: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 3046: Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 3088: Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 3100: Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3111: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 3115: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. TITUS, Ms. MATSUI, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 3119: Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 3131: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.

H.R. 3172: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 3173: Mr. PALAZZO, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. FOSTER, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 3179: Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 3203: Ms. TENNEY, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 3215: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 3226: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 3259: Mr. BERA, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 3268: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 3271: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 3281: Mr. COMER, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. BACON, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 3287: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 3294: Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 3296: Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 3297: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H.R. 3309: Mr. MOULTON.
 H.R. 3371: Mr. JACKSON.
 H.R. 3382: Mr. CRIST.
 H.R. 3431: Mr. CASE and Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 3433: Mrs. LURIA.
 H.R. 3437: Ms. ROSS.
 H.R. 3440: Mr. SIRES, Ms. TITUS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. HORSFORD.
 H.R. 3446: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 3452: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BASS, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 3455: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
 H.R. 3482: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. MACE, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
 H.R. 3508: Mr. TORRES of New York.
 H.R. 3519: Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3529: Mrs. STEEL.
 H.R. 3537: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.
 H.R. 3548: Ms. MENG, Mr. PETERS, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 3554: Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 3577: Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TRONE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mrs. LURIA.
 H.R. 3587: Mr. TAKANO.
 H.R. 3602: Mr. CARSON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 3634: Mr. ALLRED and Ms. DELBENE.
 H.R. 3646: Mr. DELGADO.
 H.R. 3648: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. MOULTON.
 H.R. 3665: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. GOMEZ.
 H.R. 3672: Ms. SLOTKIN.
 H.R. 3730: Mr. GALLEG0 and Mr. SIRES.
 H.R. 3733: Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. JACOBS of New York.
 H.R. 3744: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. RUPERSBERGER, Mr. EVANS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 3755: Mr. VEASEY.
 H.R. 3760: Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 3764: Mr. McEACHIN and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
 H.R. 3769: Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. RYAN, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. VAN DREW, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, and Mr. GARBARINO.
 H.R. 3771: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
 H.R. 3791: Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 3793: Mr. CLOUD and Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 3796: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
 H.R. 3808: Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 3834: Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
 H.R. 3897: Mr. MOORE of Utah and Mr. RICE of South Carolina.
 H.R. 3924: Mrs. MCCLAIN and Mr. GARBARINO.
 H.R. 3929: Ms. STRICKLAND and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
 H.R. 3930: Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 3952: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 3962: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. BURGESS, and Mr. MCCAUL.
 H.R. 3985: Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mr. BOWMAN.
 H.R. 3992: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. MATSUI.
 H.R. 3997: Ms. WILSON of Florida and Ms. STRICKLAND.
 H.R. 4005: Ms. ROSS.
 H.R. 4007: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
 H.R. 4010: Mr. FITZPATRICK and Mr. RYAN.
 H.R. 4019: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 4060: Mr. BAIRD.
 H.R. 4070: Mrs. LURIA and Mrs. WAGNER.
 H.R. 4087: Mr. BERA.
 H.R. 4096: Mr. FALLON.
 H.R. 4099: Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SABLÁN, and Ms. TITUS.
 H.R. 4132: Mr. BROOKS and Mr. BANKS.
 H.R. 4133: Mr. DEUTCH.
 H.R. 4150: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. BACON, and Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 4158: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia and Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 4164: Ms. HOULAHAN.
 H.R. 4181: Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.
 H.R. 4188: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H.R. 4191: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
 H.R. 4194: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KAHELE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MENG, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. BASS, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
 H.R. 4199: Mr. POSEY.
 H.R. 4200: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 4220: Mr. SIRES.
 H.R. 4239: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.
 H.R. 4247: Mrs. BUSTOS.
 H.R. 4271: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 4272: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. GOHMERT.
 H.R. 4285: Ms. JACKSON LEE and Mr. COSTA.
 H.R. 4286: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. DEFALZIO.
 H.R. 4290: Mr. BUDD.
 H.R. 4296: Mr. GOODEN of Texas and Ms. MACE.
 H.R. 4300: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
 H.R. 4306: Mrs. LURIA.
 H.R. 4315: Mr. WELCH, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KAHELE, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
 H.R. 4328: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. JACKSON.
 H.R. 4348: Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. CRIST, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
 H.R. 4362: Mr. DESJARLAIS.
 H.R. 4375: Ms. STRICKLAND and Mr. PAPPAS.
 H.R. 4403: Mr. SABLÁN, Ms. BLUNT ROCH-ESTER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BASS, and Ms. ROSS.
 H.R. 4406: Mr. COHEN and Ms. DELAULO.
 H.R. 4410: Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. MANN, and Mr. BUCK.
 H.R. 4412: Ms. BROWNLEY.
 H.R. 4413: Mr. POCAN and Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H.R. 4421: Ms. NORTON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 4444: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 4498: Mrs. HINSON, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. STEWART, Mr. BACON, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
 H.R. 4499: Ms. SCHRIER.
 H.J. Res. 55: Ms. NORTON.
 H. Con. Res. 7: Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. MACE, and Mr. BABIN.
 H. Res. 16: Mr. TAYLOR.
 H. Res. 47: Ms. SCHRIER and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H. Res. 69: Ms. CHU and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.
 H. Res. 108: Mrs. HAYES.
 H. Res. 114: Mr. MAST, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
 H. Res. 121: Mr. MFUME.
 H. Res. 131: Mr. NEGUSE.
 H. Res. 159: Mr. KAHELE.
 H. Res. 277: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
 H. Res. 283: Mr. UPTON.
 H. Res. 294: Mr. DAVIDSON.
 H. Res. 295: Ms. ESCOBAR.
 H. Res. 336: Mr. COHEN, Ms. ROSS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BUDD, Mr. HILL, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
 H. Res. 352: Mr. HILL, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
 H. Res. 353: Ms. BASS.
 H. Res. 518: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CASE, and Mrs. HAYES.
 H. Res. 527: Mr. GRIFFITH and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
 H. Res. 529: Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. PALMER, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GUEST, Mr. SPANBERGER, Ms. WILD, Mr. PALAZZO, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. SIRES, Mr. BARR, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, and Mr. LAMALFA.
 H. Res. 530: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
 H. Res. 534: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Judiciary in H.R. 3985 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI.